

FIVE CENTS

STOPPING LIQUOR
IMPORTATION WILL
MAKE ONTARIO DRY

Election in Referendum Decide
by Majority Which May Be
Over 200,000 That No More
Liquor Enter the Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Full returns are not yet available, but the indications are that when the final votes are counted it will be found that the electors of Ontario by a majority of over 200,000 have declared that they do not want the importation of intoxicating liquors to continue. Almost every county in the Province has given a "yes" majority. Thirteen out of the 24 cities have voted with the drys. Temperance workers are more than pleased with the result. The Rev. Ben Spence of the Dominion Alliance says that "the war is still on, and transcendently more important than shaking hands with ourselves regarding the past, is the making of wise, strong plans for the future."

The Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant, secretary of the Ontario Referendum Committee, joins with other temperance leaders in the opinion that within the next five years all Canada will be dry, with the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor prohibited. He says that the immediate objective of the Ontario referendum committee will be to press for federal measures prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Sandy Bill Now in Force

The great question now is how soon will the governor-general-in-council sign the proclamation which will make Ontario bone dry. The act says that he may sign the order at any time after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the referendum. The "date of the referendum" is the date on which the returning officers in the different parts of the Province send in their returns to the chief returning officer at Ottawa. The Governor-General withholds his signature for 60 days and then comes forth the proclamation stating what day the "bone dryness" of Ontario goes into effect. It is unlikely that the Province will, under the circumstances, be "bone dry" before July 1st.

Now that the referendum has been carried, the famous Sandy Bill automatically comes into effect. This act, which was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1919, prohibits the importation of liquor by mail from Montreal agents to be delivered at their door from breweries and distillers in Ontario. Neither will the man with a city home be able to transport liquor to his summer home.

Liquor Has Got to Go

"The liquor traffic in any shape or form is an anachronism in modern Christian civilization and has got to go. So into the next fight they are likely split," said the Rev. Ben Spence one of the outstanding prohibitionists of the Province. "We have the fact of the victory, but now we've got to plan ahead, and that which the people have made law by their vote, we must make a fact by organized effort." The combination of laws which will now be operative—the Ontario Temperance Act, the Dominion law on which we voted, which will make it an offense to import liquor into the Province for beverage purposes, and the Sandy Bill, which forbids transportation of liquor in the Province—this combination of laws will give us the strongest, most complete, and enforceable prohibition legislation of any province in Canada.

"And it can and will be enforced, the Liberty League to the contrary notwithstanding that now is not the time for any man in this democracy, nor for any organization, to shake a fist in the face of the people of the Province and to declare that what they represent is stronger in law-breaking power than the democracy itself is in law-enforcing power. This law is going to work, and going to make good in the Province of Ontario. And further, it is going to be reinforced one of these days—not far ahead, by complete, total, nation-wide prohibition that will cover manufacture and exportation and every other legalised form of the liquor traffic."

W. E. Roney, K. C., the Attorney-General of the Province, an ardent prohibitionist, is most enthusiastic: "Of course it will enormously assist in the enforcement of the law, said the Attorney-General. 'There is no doubt that for a while things will not perhaps improve very much, because there are heavy stocks in hand, that will, I suppose, appreciate rapidly in price. But it will not take long to exhaust these stocks, and we will have much easier conditions. There was only one thing for the people to do, it seemed to me, and that was to give prohibition a fair chance. It has not had it yet, except during the war, and then conditions were not normal.'"

Voting in Border Towns

WINDSOR, Ontario—The City of Windsor and the municipalities of the Riding of North Essex leaped into almost splendid isolation on Monday by refusing to support a heavy majority against the prohibition of the importation of liquor. Not even the sister riding of

South Essex declined to enter the "wet column" and counties farther back from the border each contributed a couple of thousand to the dry majority. The border cities in the center of the international rum-running trade voted to continue the importation of liquor. The eyes of all Canada were focused on Windsor and the Liberty League centered its campaign there in the hope of creating a dry majority which might sway the final result in the Province.

The illicit liquor traffickers made a desperate effort to create a telling majority. In all four border towns along the Detroit River the ballots were nearly all the same.

LORD HALDANE'S
VIEWS ON DISPUTE

Former British Lord Chancellor
Says Living Wage for Workers
Should Be First Charge on
Mining and All Industry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Viscount Haldane, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, stated he was willing to see the coal industry nationalized. He declared that industrial peace will not come to Great Britain, or indeed to any other country, until workers are placed on a proper basis in relation to Capital.

In his opinion, the contribution which Capital makes toward production in any industry is, compared with that of Labor, one of a different nature. A living wage for the workers should, like interest on capital, be a first charge on the earnings of any business. Capital should receive a fixed return of say, 5 to 20 per cent, depending on the risk involved, and surplus profits, after providing for the minimum wage, should be divided up between the men who organize the business with their organizing ability and the manual workers, in proportion to their respective contributions, he said.

Capital, being taken care of with a fixed rate of interest, makes no further contribution toward earnings profits and is not entitled to a share in the surplus earnings, but the contribution of the organizing intelligence may require very high remuneration. Had some such plan been adopted in the coal industry, the present dispute would in all probability have been averted, and in any event, in Lord Haldane's opinion, the only method of settling the dispute now is to establish a national basis for wages, as demanded by the miners' representatives.

In fact, Lord Haldane would go further than this and is willing to see the coal industry nationalized. The great difficulty, he said, in nationalizing the coal industry, or any other one for that matter, is that initiative may be destroyed and the entire business lapse into uneconomic and extravagant extension of civil service management. He pointed out, however, that if the plan indicated in certain evidence given by him before the royal commission on coal mines—which produced the Sankey report—were adopted, successful administration would be possible. He considers under the circumstances that industry might well show a great revival in increased individual output by the miners and enterprising management by the staff which he proposed.

In the course of his evidence before the British coal commission on June 4, 1919, Lord Haldane declared his opinion that many of the drawbacks to nationalizing the coal industry might be overcome by training a body of state servants to fit them for rapid and efficient administration. He supported this view by the experience of the War Office in organizing administrative training. He also declared that one of the first essentials would be to appoint a minister to control the administration.

CHINESE MISSION
RECEIVED IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A special Chinese mission, headed by Dr. Chichchen, rector of the Peking Academy, was received by President Millerand today and presented, among other articles, two vases reputed to be 4000 years old. At the University of Paris, the diploma of Doctor, conferred on the Chinese President, will be received by the delegation.

It is hoped to bring about an intellectual rapprochement between France and China. It will be remembered that Paul Painlevé recently returned from a similar mission to China. In the meantime, steps have been taken to reopen under French auspices, the engineering school at Shanghai formerly conducted by the Germans, which passed to France under the Treaty.

A curious fact denoting German activity is commented upon. While the school was still closed, the Germans constructed, a few miles away, a new school of more modern character, where hundreds of Chinese students are being trained.

FAVORABLE VIEWS
OF VIVIANI MISSION

Former Premier Believed in
France to Have Removed the
Sources of Misunderstanding
in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The results of the visit of René Viviani to the United States are regarded as satisfactory in France. It is asserted that he has accomplished three things. In consequence of his statement of the French case, America is declared to be entirely with France in respect of the measures it may be necessary to take to enforce reparations. It is asserted that, so far as France is concerned, the incident relative to the island of Yap is definitely smoothed over. It is asserted that American uneasiness in reference to the allied debts is dissipated.

Reply to America

While it was not believed that American sympathy with French claims was lacking, there was perhaps an imperfect understanding of the French needs and the justice of the French demands. The communication of Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, and the message of President Harding, give great pleasure. As for Yap, which might have become a thorn in the flesh, Mr. Viviani had been seconded by Aristide Briand, the Premier, who at once caused a provisional reply to be sent which is here represented to have been well received in America.

Apparently the policy of France with regard to repayment of the debt to America, after certain vacillations, has turned in the direction of full recognition, and repudiation of any desire of cancellation.

Confidence Reestablished

Stephen Lausanne cables to the "Matin" that maladroit British propositions and imprudent discourses and an article published in France had caused in the United States a deplorable impression, while the energetic declaration of Mr. Viviani that France respects the financial treaties has re-established unanimous confidence. He adds that any suggestion of annulment or reduction of the French debt serves German interest, since it has been a corollary of the German repudiation of suppression of the German debt toward France, and he denounces those who in America lend a favorable ear, as agents or bankers of Germany. On the other hand, Mr. Viviani has succeeded in saving the League of Nations.

DR. WANG'S VIEW OF
CHINA'S GREAT ISSUES

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—China is menaced by three "enemies," Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, now visiting Canada, declared here yesterday.

"Her first enemy," he said, "is Article 21, which lays down the untenable doctrine of so-called regional understandings, and which is a direct challenge to China's integrity because of her interpretation."

The Anglo-Japanese alliance he characterized as the "second enemy." He said that he hoped to show that renewal of that alliance in any form whatsoever would tend to lead to a war in which China must necessarily participate on the side of the United States, thus rendering nugatory all British declarations regarding England being absolved from participating in an American-Japanese conflict.

The third "enemy," he says, is the Lansing-Lihit exchange of notes with their "equally untenable doctrine that geographical propinquity confers rights." "China is determined to force these three issues to a satisfactory conclusion this summer," he added, "as she fully recognizes that so long as they remain in their places, so long will her progress and stability be menaced."

EARLY MEETING OF
PREMIERS EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Council of Ministers at the Elysée met under President Millerand today and Aristide Briand, the Premier, gave an account of the situation as it is developing with regard to Germany. A preliminary meeting between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George this week or next, probably at Hythe, is practically settled, and a full conference, the tenth since the signature of the Treaty, will afterwards be held. It is understood that the Ruhr industrial enterprises will be exploited for the benefit of the Allies.

Judging from the available returns in the Ontario Prohibition plebiscite, the indications are that the electors have declared by a majority of over 200,000, that they do not want the importation of liquors to continue. Thirteen out of the 24 cities voted with the drys. The great question now is how soon will the proclamation be signed which will make Ontario bone dry. That state of things may not be possible before July 1st.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate is expected to report on the Knox resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany, following the session of the committee called yesterday by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, its chairman. It is probable that the debate on the resolution, will not begin before Monday. The measure will doubtless conform with the proposals made by the President in his first address to Congress.

A poll of the United States Senate yesterday indicated, according to the Administration forces, that ratification of the Colombian treaty is assured when the vote is taken under unanimous consent agreement this afternoon. The Administration leaders claimed that 41 Republicans and 31 Democrats would support the treaty, while 16 Republicans and six Democrats would oppose it. This would leave only two votes not accounted for.

William J. Bryan, in an address in Washington last night, declared that in view of the overwhelmingly dry sentiment of the United States, as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, it is reasonable to anticipate that the beer prescription ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer will be either rescinded by the present Attorney-General or overcome by Congress.

The immigration bill, which will admit 355,461 aliens to the United States, is expected to pass the House of Representatives today.

President Harding has sent to Congress recommendations for a national aviation policy, including establishment of a division of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce. The recommendations are embodied in the report of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, which meets with the President's approval.

W. Jett Lauck, economist in the employ of the railroad unions, yesterday told the Railway Labor Board that 12 New York financial institutions are responsible for a policy of nationwide shutdowns. They have deliberately deflated the farmers and are trying to do the same to Labor, he declared. Mr. Lauck asserted that the directors of these banks control a majority of the nation's railroads and raw materials.

A statute to George Washington was unveiled in Caracas yesterday, while one to Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator, was being presented to the United States in New York City, with President Harding and the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs among the speakers.

Friends of medical liberty in Illinois are fighting to prevent passage of two measures submitted to the Legislature. One would make a parent whose child passed away from orthopedic medical treatment liable to prosecution on a charge of murder. The other would prohibit drugless healers from accepting compensation for giving treatment.

Official optimism regarding the establishment of a Southern Irish Parliament has now disappeared, and the British authorities are convinced that no candidates can be prevailed upon to come forward and oppose Sinn Féin candidates, backed as the latter will be by physical force.

Disorders in Ireland on a large scale, it is said, are mostly confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and whenever a serious incident occurs outside that area, it is generally the work of the Sinn Féin "flying column."

In a letter to various leaders of Protestant denominations, Mr. Lloyd George declares he is anxious to discuss any plan which promises recognition of the Irish people to the Irish struggle. "While, however, he recognizes that force is no remedy, to abandon force today would be to 'surrender' alike to violence, crime and separation."

The British Government has stopped recruiting men for the defense force in connection with the coal miners' strike, showing that the risk of disturbance arising from the industrial crisis is believed to be diminishing.

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NEW OFFER MADE
TO BRITISH MINERS

Coal Owners Issue Nine Proposals Which May Go Some Way Toward Settlement—Recruiting Is Now Stopped

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The coal owners, late tonight, issued nine proposals which, it is considered, may go some way toward a settlement of the national coal crisis. The nine points in detail follow:

1. Establishment of a national wages board.
2. To apply "national principles" to the determination of wages in each district, based upon district financial results.
3. That periods for ascertaining district results should be settled nationally.
4. That the point below which wages shall not be automatically reduced shall be determined nationally.
5. To give as wages to workers, in addition to these rates, the whole of the surplus of the revenue available in each district during the existing abnormal period.
6. To satisfy the workers' representatives in each district that the district is proposing to pay all the wages that it can bear.
7. To confer with the workers' representatives, with the view of dealing with the wages of lower paid men.
8. To agree with workers nationally as to the relations between wages and profits for the future.
9. To provide for a joint audit of owners' books.

Risk of Disturbance Diminishes

While these new proposals are evidently the result of today's conference at the Board of Trade between the miner owners' committee and W. C. Bridgeman, Secretary for the Mines, and are some advance on the previous offer, it is not generally felt that they will be entirely acceptable to the miners, though they give the miners' executive something definite on which to base recommendations for its delegate meeting on Friday.

That the government considers the risk of disturbance arising from the industrial crisis is diminishing is evidenced from the fact that the service of only 75,000 men for the defense force has been taken and recruiting has been stopped. In addition 48,000 reservists have rejoined the forces. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, in giving these figures in the House of Commons, last night, during the discussion on the coal crisis, stated that a great many more men had registered for the defense force. The Prime Minister did not advance any new ideas regarding a settlement and maintained his stand that a national pool, in any form, could not be accepted.

Friday the Crucial Day

In discussing the situation with a prominent labor leader today the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Friday will be the crucial day, as then not only is there a delegate conference of the miners, but also of the National Union of Railwaymen. There is a strong force of extremists in both bodies and the danger of a general strike and even of a revolution, in his opinion, is not altogether over.

That the situation is still delicate and needs very careful handling is

indisputable and needed amendment.

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the opinion expressed by C. W. Bowerman, Labor M. P., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In fact, he considers that the country will not be out of the wood until the miners are back at work on a wage basis that will suffice to bring some measure of content throughout the coal fields. Although the triple alliance has the most prominent part in the great upheaval Mr. Bowerman said that every move has been jealously watched by the trade unions of Great Britain and a very great amount of sympathy has been expressed in favor of the miners."

Gradual Reductions Favored

This feeling toward the miners has, in a great measure, been generated by the unfair manner in which the miners' wages were subjected to drastic reductions on April 1 and, in Mr. Bowerman's opinion, a considerable amount of the recent trouble could have been avoided if reasonable and gradual reductions had been substituted for the abrupt cuts outlined in the owners' proposed scale.

"Wages," he said, "have to come down and they will come down, but it must be in a reasonable and gradual manner and in proportion to the fall in the cost of living, as in the case of the railwaymen, whose pay decreases automatically as the cost of commodities decreases, that is to say to a certain level already agreed upon and below which their wage cannot fall."

The miners made the grand mistake, he said, of trying to make political capital out of what should have been a purely industrial affair and Mr. Bowerman considers that if the government had assisted in some way by a grant or other means, while the owners had operated a sliding scale there would never have been the stoppage of the mines, which, in turn, precipitated the recent crisis.

Mistakes have been made, he said, and they must be faced and acknowledged by all parties before confidence can be regained. The government, he considers, made the mistake of decontrolling coal without, at the same time, making adequate provision for the future of the mines and the miners' wages; the owners erred in cutting wages to a level that was, in some cases, actually below that of bare subsistence.

The miners made the grave mistake of calling out the pump and engine-men, while the miners' leaders, in trying to make political capital out of confusion, almost succeeded in bringing revolution on the country. It is the duty of all concerned, he continued, to do all in their power to remove the cause of the recent failure, though there is little hope of an early resumption of work in the mines. No good can come, he said, of either party harping on what has been done. A solution can and must be found in the least possible time that will result in a resumption of work in the pits throughout Great Britain.

Premier Justifies Policy

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)

—(By The Associated Press)—The Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons on the precautionary measures, taken by the government in view of the coal strike, said there had never been a trade dispute involving so many novel and sinister elements. He would rather defend over-insurance than under-insurance. He believed that this display of determination on the part of the community to defend itself against unconstitutional methods had a useful effect and would help the reasonable elements in the Labor Party.

He deplored a hurried and patched settlement; it would be better to risk some delay and secure permanent peace. He admitted that the wage figures of some of the owners were indefensible and needed amendment.

REPEAL OF PALMER
BEER PRESCRIPTION
DECISION FORECAST

W. J. Bryan Says Order Will
Be Rescinded by Attorney-
General or Overcome by Con-
gress Because of Dry Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government belongs to generations, rather than to individuals, and should, therefore, grow better as the people improve, was the theme of an address delivered here last evening by William Jennings Bryan; a "civic sermon," he called it.

Enduring government must rest on justice, said Mr. Bryan. The kind of justice that is inherent in a scheme of universal brotherhood, as opposed to the "brutish" rule of the profiteer and selfish interests of every kind. Government must guarantee equality before the law, equality of opportunity and treatment at the hand of the government. Let man cease to be brutish, and he will need few restraining statutes.

Mr. Bryan denounced those forms of money-making that deprave both buyer and seller, pointing to the liquor traffic as an example. He declared that prohibition was the triumph of the nation's conscience, that it had put the force of law against the liquor traffic and reduced the defenders of the saloon to two groups: First, the group in which appetite overcomes respect for organized government, and, second, that group in which greed for money obtainable through smuggling and bootlegging leads men into lawlessness.

Prohibition Settled Policy

"I need hardly comment upon the Palmer ruling," said he. "Whether it correctly interprets the law or not is less important than the question whether it will be corrected. I have no doubt that the evil influence exerted by this order will be short-lived. Knowing the prohibition sentiment in the country, we can assume that the order will be rescinded by the new Attorney-General, or that it will be overcome by act of Congress. Prohibition has become the settled policy of the country, and the constitutional amendment cannot be repealed by changing the word 'drink' to 'dose.' Liquor as a beverage cannot be brought back under the pretense of using it for a medical purpose. Congress will properly regulate the use of alcohol in medicine, if the Attorney-General does not do it by executive order."

In this connection he discussed three theses:

"First—That loyalty to government requires obedience to a law, whether one believes in the law or not. As a matter of fact, laws are not intended primarily for those who like them; those who like the law do not need it. They would without law do that which the law requires. Laws are primarily intended for those who do not like them and must be enforced without any regard whatever to the wishes of those who violate them. It is an old saying that 'No thief ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law.' The man who refuses to obey a law unless he likes it is an anarchist; he is against any government except that which his own will provides, and in this case the will may be controlled by an appetite that has become a disease, or by a greed that has stifled conscience."

Common Sense Needed

"Second—The enforcement of the prohibition law rests upon the same common sense rules that apply to the enforcement of other laws. No one would think of intrusting the prosecution of horse thieves to a man who believed in horse stealing, who is ready to steal whenever he has an opportunity and would buy stolen horses whenever he could do so without detection. Not even a horse thief would have the impudence to suggest one of his companions for short. Why should the enforcement of prohibition be entrusted to any man who is opposed to prohibition? How can a man who himself drinks be expected to interfere with drinking of others, or with a business that must continue if he himself wants a drink? If the enforcement of prohibition is to be a serious matter, and not a farce, we must recognize common sense in the appointment of prohibition officers. We cannot afford to select as a prosecutor a man who drinks."

"The third matter to consider in connection with enforcement is that other nations should respect our right to make our laws as we please, and to enforce them as made. At present the Canadian territory adjoining us on the north and the British Islands near to our eastern coast, and Cuba and Mexico, our near neighbors on the south, are being used as the base for conspiracies against our laws. Bimini, for instance, a practically worthless island, 40 miles from the Florida coast, has been converted into a depot for intoxicating liquors, which are sent out from there to various points between Savannah and Key West. The British Government derives millions of revenue from liquor taken into Bimini for no other purpose than to smuggle it into the United States; Canada, Cuba and Mexico, through their revenue laws, profit by the sale of liquors destined for the United States."

"Such conduct can hardly be regarded as friendly, and cannot be de-

ended when the case is brought before the bar of conscience. None of these nations would for a moment think of allowing their flag to protect a band of pirates who preyed upon her commerce and our nation would not be long in registering a protest. Is the dollar more important than the man? Are we more concerned about profits than about morals? Are we more indignant about the loss of merchandise than about the invasion of our homes by an enemy that has been outlawed by constitutional act? This question must soon become an international matter and we are fortunate in having as Secretary of State a man who has shown by his judicial decisions and by his professional conduct that he is in sympathy with this lawless traffic.

FURTHER RAILWAY CONTROL DEMANDED

Canadian Government Introduces Bill to Enable Grand Trunk Arbitration to Proceed and to Appoint New Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In support of a measure designed to confirm the attitude of the Canadian Government with regard to the negotiations looking toward the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway system, Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday afternoon, repudiated the assertions made in London and widely circulated, that Canada was dealing harshly with inventors, and declared emphatically that no such ideas had animated the government, either in the past or recently.

The measure in question proposes to enable the government and the Grand Trunk Company to continue the arbitration proceedings which opened on April 9, looking toward an award in the matter of the value of the stocks which it is necessary for the government to secure in order to acquire the system. The conditions, as set forth in the bill, of which such proceedings may be continued, are: "The immediate transfer of the possession and control of the railway to the government." The measure provides that the governor-in-council may approve further time for the arbitrators to make their award on condition of the resignation of the Grand Trunk directors, including Sir Alfred Southern, chairman of the company, who are to be succeeded by the government appointees.

The latter, it is provided, will carry on the operation of the system without reference to or consultation with the shareholders of the company, and not subject to their direction or control, and it is further provided that the Grand Trunk will be represented at any further arbitration proceedings by a committee constituted by the present shareholders, to be known as the Grand Trunk shareholders' committee.

In repudiation of charges that the government was dealing harshly with the Grand Trunk shareholders, the Prime Minister declared that the Grand Trunk directors had failed to fulfill the extent and nature of their obligations. There had, he said, been evident "a convinced inability upon the part of many shareholders to appreciate the fairness with which the government had dealt with them." This arose "from a determination not to grasp the fact that the present situation is due to the unsoundness of an enterprise in which the shareholders deliberately embarked."

Mr. Meighen instanced the fact that since 1903, government assistance in loans and bond guarantees to the company had totaled \$165,000,000, practically all of which were now overdue. "The Dominion," he said, "carried through faithfully and scrupulously every responsibility which it had undertaken. There is further," said the Prime Minister, "the undisputed fact that the Grand Trunk is admittedly incapable of continuing its operations and taking care of its liabilities without heavy demands upon the Dominion treasury, demands which probably involve a burden greater than that which the government has for many years sustained."

Since the agreement of 1919 had been entered into, the government, said Mr. Meighen, had been called upon to finance the company, though the obligations were primarily the company's obligations, and though the agreement placed no binding responsibility upon the government therefor. Under the circumstances there was no reason, he said, why the Grand Trunk board of directors should continue in their positions, and the government should continue to pay the bills.

GARY ATTACK ON UNIONS ANSWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Judge Gary's declaration that the steel trust will fight to the end against trade unionism is a position in defense of reaction, and he cannot desert it," Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement issued last night.

"Unions in the steel mills today are as essential for human freedom as they were in the cotton mills of England 50 years ago," said Mr. Woll. "When Judge Gary says that unionism means decay, he is simply throwing words over the premises. There is nothing back of these words except a desire to frighten the public. The steel trust will be unopposed. Mr. Gary may find in that event cause for great anguish, but it is coming, and he may as well prepare."

HOME RULE ACT IS NOW IN OPERATION

Elections for Northern and Southern Parliament Expected Next Month, Though Prospects in the South Are Unfavorable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Certain provisions of the Government of Ireland Act came into operation today. This is not likely to mark any great leap forward toward a solution of the Irish difficulties, being nothing more than a formal date analogous to the date fixed to mark the legal termination of the European war. The analogy is incomplete, however, by reason of the fact that a mere declaration that the Government of Ireland Act is now in operation does not make the act actually operative in practice in southern Ireland.

Official optimism regarding the prospects for the establishment of the southern Parliament has now disappeared, and the authorities are convinced that no candidates can be prevailed upon to come forward and oppose Sinn Fein candidates, backed as the latter will be by physical force. The attempt to make Ireland "safe for the expression of moderate opinion" has thus for the time being failed.

In an interview with a high authority, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that military measures on a scale adequate to suppress disorder in Ireland would be impossible, and argument by force would eventually have to give way to argument by discussion. Just as Sinn Fein has failed to achieve its objects with the gun against numerically stronger forces, so has the British Government, with even more guns, failed against active guerrillas, now acknowledged to be in the end, negotiations must come. Of such discussions there is yet no sign.

Disorders Restricted

Meanwhile, the informant stated, disorders on a large scale are confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and elsewhere a serious incident occurs outside that area it is generally found to be the work of a Sinn Fein "flying column," openly spoken of in Republican orders as such. Owing to the threatened strike of the British railwaymen and transport workers, which did not materialize, the government has largely augmented the force at its command, but, far from utilizing the opportunity to make a bigger show of the force in Ireland against the Irish Republican Army, the government has recently withdrawn two regiments, and is keeping the reservists who have been called to the colors, in England. Many voices have been raised recently demanding that suppression of disorder in Ireland be placed in the hands of the military entirely. The government was unwilling to do this until the Government of Ireland Act has been tested by actual trial and proved a failure. Even then nothing but a thorough coming out of members of the Irish Republican Army from the borders of Ulster to the southern coast by an ever narrowing cordon of troops would be effective, it is believed. This is held to be too big an undertaking, even if warranted by the extent of opposition displayed to the efforts of the government forces.

Meanwhile the fixing of the "appointed day" enables the government to proceed with the establishment of parliaments for the North and South by the holding of elections, not more than four months from the date. It is expected that they will be held during the month of May, and the Chief Secretary is already in Ireland in connection with these matters. Formal inauguration of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin is also made possible now by the coming into force of certain provisions which lay down that there shall be no religious disqualification for that office, of which the first holder is to be Lord Edmund Talbot.

The term of office of the Lord Lieutenant will be six years, and will not be affected by a change of ministry. The position of the Chief Secretary under the act will disappear, but it is anticipated that it will be replaced by another office of much less importance and influence. Various details connected with the setting-up of the two parliaments will be settled by order-in-council, and the act has purposely been made so elastic that a wide range of business may be carried out by this form of legislation.

Irish Policy Defended

British Premier Replies to Communication from Protestant Denominations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—That all critics of British policy in Ireland should make it clear to Irish opinion that they can never attain their ends by resort to crime, that secession is impossible, and that if they are to have peace they must be willing to concede to Ulstermen the same rights as they claim for themselves, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Lloyd George in a long letter replying to a communication received from the Bishop of Chelmsford and 19 other leaders of various Protestant religious denominations in Great Britain.

To leave any doubt among Irishmen on these fundamental points is to postpone and not to shorten, the present strife. "Once they are grasped by Irishmen," the Premier writes, "I have faith that the end will be in sight, and I believe that nothing is more calculated to bring them home to Ireland than that those who are seeking to promote peace and concord with Ireland should make these clear." With

these words Mr. Lloyd George concludes his letter.

In dealing with the policy of reprisals, he points out to the signatories that there are no irregular forces of the crown, as alleged, because the auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary is a regular force, numbering slightly under 1500 men, divided into 15 companies. Seven of these companies are stationed in the martial law area, where they are subject to the control and direction of the military governor. Three companies are stationed in the city of Dublin, where they form part of the forces working under the command of the military officer commanding the Dublin district, and the remaining five companies cooperate with the military and ordinary police forces in other parts of Ireland.

Origin of Auxiliaries

This auxiliary division, composed entirely of former officers of the navy, army and air force, was formed on authority given on July 10, 1920, after 55 policemen, four soldiers, and 17 civilians had been brutally assassinated, but it did not become effective until over 100 policemen had been murdered in cold blood.

The Premier does not attempt to deny that there have been deplorable excesses. Individuals working under conditions of extraordinary personal danger and strain, where they are in uniform and their adversaries mingle unrecognizably with the ordinary civilian population, have undoubtedly been guilty of unjustifiable acts. But the government, wrote the Premier, has never ceased to press upon the administration the paramount importance of the sternest discipline. There is no question that, in face of all difficulties, the discipline is improving, despite ambushes, assassinations and outrages, outrages often designed to provoke retaliation for purposes of propaganda.

The Premier points out that the signatories practically condone the adoption by Sinn Fein of the weapon of wholesale murder, on the ground that the end justifies the means, while at the same time they are emphatic when condemning the government. Dealing with the Sinn Fein policy, he points out that Home Rule has been rejected, but the demand has been made, in its place, for an Irish Republic for the whole of Ireland. Sinn Fein recognizes that violence was the only method by which it could realize the republic. The rebellion of 1916 was the first blow to conciliation and reason, and its refusal to take part in the convention was the second blow.

The Reign of Terror

Sinn Fein, continued the Premier, does not confine its activities to attacks on servants of the crown, but has inaugurated a reign of terror in Ireland, which is certainly equal to anything in Irish history. Its hold on the country is due partly no doubt to the fanatical enthusiasm it invokes, but partly it is due to terrorism, an extreme kind. Its opponents in Ireland are murdered ruthlessly, usually without any form of trial or chance of pleading their case, simply because Sinn Fein leaders think them better off that way.

The murder of Sir Arthur Vickers, writes the Premier, is only typical of what is going on all over Ireland. The Premier then enumerates many cases where the murdered man, or, in a recent case, the murdered woman, is found bearing the legend: "Spies and informers beware. Tried, convicted, and executed by the Irish Republican Army."

Irreconcilable Policies

Dealing with the policy of the government, the Premier admits that the declared policy of Sinn Fein and the policy of the government are irreconcilable. He believes that the policy of establishing an Irish republic is impossible for two reasons; first, because it is incompatible with the security of Great Britain; and second, because if it were conceded, it would mean civil war in Ireland, for Ulster would resist incorporation in the Irish republic by force. The present struggle, declared the Premier, is not about the Home Rule Act at all. Fundamentally the issue is the same as that in the war of the North and South in the United States. It is the issue between secession and union. "The government of which I am head," he writes, "will never give way upon the fundamental question of secession, nor do I believe that any alternative government would do so either."

Dealing with the conditions of settlement, the Premier writes: "I am willing and indeed anxious to discuss any and every road which promises to lead to reconciliation of the parties to the present struggle. I recognize as fully as any man that force is itself no remedy, and that reason and good will alone can lead us to the final goal. But to abandon the use of

REVISION OF TAX SCHEDULES SOUGHT

Measure in House of Representatives Proposes Joint Action by Congress Looking to Enactment of New Federal Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under the plea of freeing capital to invest in productive industry, Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, introduced in the House yesterday a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to recommend to Congress before July 1 a complete program of taxation revision.

"The paramount duty just now is to obtain data, then, by the aid of the country's best talent, enter upon a complete revision of our present system of taxation, to be reported by the time we complete our tariff legislation," Mr. Fess advised the House in urging adoption of his resolution. This commission would cooperate with the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and would be composed of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and five members to be appointed by the President from outside Congress.

"The government's paramount duty," said Mr. Fess, "is to release capital for needed investment and the lowering of the cost of production by a better spirit of cooperation between Capital and Labor where business principles will again be in vogue by the policy of increased efficiency and decreased costs."

The initial steps to be taken, Mr. Fess recommends, are through the payment of approximately \$3,000,000 of floating debt, the refunding of the sinking fund, the enactment of a one-year sales tax, the repeal of the excess profits tax, reduction of income taxes, and a provision for a tax on the undistributed profits of corporations.

"It is estimated that there now exists \$16,000,000,000 tax-free securities in our own country, most of which are absorbed by the high surplus payers," said Mr. Fess. "The enormous sum of tax-free securities, offering protection from the almost confiscatory surtax, operates to withdraw from productive industry an amount of funds almost as large as the total value of the entire manufacturing industries of the United States. The surtax defeats its own purpose by killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The remedy is not denunciation of 'rich rascals,' but legislation that will make it advisable to invest large incomes in productive industries."

"The remedy here seems to me to be clear, a revision of the income tax fixing the maximum far below a figure that drives capital into hiding. Instead of a 65 per cent rate, let us say 40 per cent."

The loss in the lowering of the surtax could be made up by either a tax on undistributed profits of corporations, Mr. Fess says, or by an increase of the 10 per cent corporation tax to about 15 per cent.

"I would then ask the American people to agree to another emergency statute to pay off the floating debt and thereby release this enormous capital for productive industry by the passage of a general sales tax of one year. It opens the way for a refunding policy of our entire public debt. That

would release the vast amount of banking resources now tied up in government obligations for industry. Then we are free to enter upon a complete revision of our entire taxation system as a permanent fiscal policy."

REAL DEMAND FOR CORRECT ENGLISH

Change in Method of Teaching Urged by Professor in the University of Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—"The actual demand for correct English, whatever its merits or significance, may properly be described as universal and insistent; it proceeds not merely from the professional classes but from the community as a whole," declares Prof. Harry Gilbert Paul of the department of English of the University of Illinois.

Deplored the fact that high school students in technical courses have not the proper environment to "absorb" from their reading or their social life the knowledge necessary to a correct use of English, he says: "Direct technical instruction in English is impracticable except upon the basis of a genuine familiarity with the elementary facts of English grammar. Large numbers of pupils who do not possess a genuine familiarity with the elementary facts are now regularly graduated from our high schools."

Professor Paul favors a change in the method of teaching in American secondary schools, pointing out a path in the following words: "The high school, facing the plain fact, should immediately make definite provision, either in the first or second year of the curriculum, for organized and disciplinary instruction in the elementary facts of English grammar, or where work in grammar has been adequate, for a thorough review of the subject; furthermore, this original instruction should be supplemented in the later years of the curriculum by a return to the subject at intervals sufficiently frequent to insure in the high school graduate a really trustworthy basis for further cultivation in the use of the national tongue."

WAR IS FORBIDDEN BY UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

War between Panama and Costa Rica growing out of the present boundary dispute will not be tolerated by the United States, it is learned authoritatively. Both governments are understood to have been informed that the observance of Panama over the acceptance of the White award, insisted on by the American Government, must not be made the basis for the renewal of hostilities.

CEREMONY AT POTSDAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin correspondent

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The observance of the former Empress of Germany took place today at Potsdam. Anti-Monarchist demonstrations, which were threatened by the Communists, did not take place. The ceremony was attended by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the former Crown Princess, four of the former Kaiser's sons, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and Admiral von Tirpitz.

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday wrote to the governors of all the States asking their cooperation in the nation-wide observance of forest protection week, May 23 to 28, recently proclaimed by President Harding. Menace of a future timber shortage, the Secretary says, "threatens to become a present economic fact and spells disaster" unless the rate of burning is materially checked.

NATIONAL AVIATION POLICY OUTLINED

President Harding Outlines to Congress Program of Cooperation Recommended by Advisory Board—Bureau Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Warren G. Harding yesterday placed before Congress his recommendations for a national aviation policy, with special reference to the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics under the Department of Commerce, regulation of air navigation, complete control by the army and navy of its own air services, and cooperation among the various departments of the government concerned with aviation.

The President's recommendations embodied a report made at his request by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which he told Congress "meets with my approval."

Besides recommending urgent legislation to place aviation at the disposal of commerce and the nation's defense, the report stresses the necessity of developing a system of national continental air routes to cover the whole United States.

General Recommendations

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, who was appointed chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, summarizes the following general recommendations for a national aviation policy:

1. Complete and separate control by the army and navy over the character and operations of its own air service.
2. Stimulation of invention and encouragement of the practical use of aircraft of all kinds, as a means of peace-time development.
3. The maintenance of a "strong nucleus of available personnel for national defense, including organized reserves and adequate equipment of the most modern type as a foundation on which to build at the outbreak of war."
4. The upbuilding of commercial aviation in harmony with military and naval aviation policies.
5. Extension of the air mail service as rapidly as possible, not only to carry the mails, but to become a potential war reserve.
6. Urgent duty of the Federal government to regulate air navigation, "otherwise independent and conflicting legislation by the various states will be enacted and hamper the development of aviation. For this purpose a bureau of aeronautics should be established in the Department of Commerce, by legislation similar to the Kahn bill."
7. Approved policies with respect to the encouragement and development of commercial aviation should be carried out by the Department of Commerce.

Coordinated Combatant Branch

8. Continuation of the army air service as a coordinate combatant branch of the army, in cooperation with the navy, post office and other governmental agencies, in the prompt establishment of national continental air ways.
9. The naval air service and the control of naval activities in aeronautics should be centralized in a

bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department.

10. Continuous prosecution of research in aeronautics as is now provided for by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and broad questions regarding the coordination of the activities of all governmental agencies concerned with aeronautics should be referred to that committee.

11. Authority for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to recommend questions of policy to the heads of departments, and the appointment of the chief of the air mail service of the Post Office Department and the chief of the proposed bureau of aeronautics to that committee.

Branches of Service
Under this policy, the report states, there would be an army air service under the Secretary of War, a naval air service under the Secretary of the Navy, an air mail service under the Postmaster-General, a bureau of aeronautics for the regulation of air navigation under the Secretary of Commerce, and a National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, chiefly to act in an advisory capacity.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is recommended for the encouragement and upbuilding of civil and commercial aviation under the bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce.

In order to enable the army to carry forward its program of air routes to cover the whole United States, it is recommended that \$2,000,000 be made available during a period of two years.

Establishment by the Post Office Department of air mail routes between Chicago, Illinois, and Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and between Chicago and St. Louis, Missouri, and such other mail routes as may be determined by the Postmaster-General, as the need for them arises, also is recommended.

Seven important main airways have been charted and by utilizing government aerodromes already existing, these airways make the air net complete for the United States. It is estimated that to establish completely this proposed net would cost approximately \$2,000,000. In the estimate of the fiscal year 1922, there was requested \$1,000,000 as a start on this proposed scheme. It was desired to begin with the most important centers such as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, Kansas City and Seattle.

ALLIED NEUTRALITY DURING HOSTILITIES

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Allies have agreed to maintain an attitude of neutrality during the hostilities between the Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, made this announcement in the House of Commons today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Greek forces in Asia Minor appear to be divided into three groups: none of which is able to communicate with the others except by sea. These groups are located at Ushak, east of Smyrna; Brusa, near the shore of the Sea of Marmora, and Ismid, almost directly east of this city.

Official statements issued from Turkish and Greek headquarters indicate considerable fighting is in progress, but, for the most part, small units are engaged. Each side is reported to be arming the civil population, instigating the burning of villages and planning ambushes.

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3 pairs..... 5.95
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Thread Silk Hosiery of a splendid quality; full-fashioned; Lisle or Silk tops; Black only.

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One of our finest grades of Thread Silk Hosiery; fine gauge; Lisle or Silk tops; Black only.

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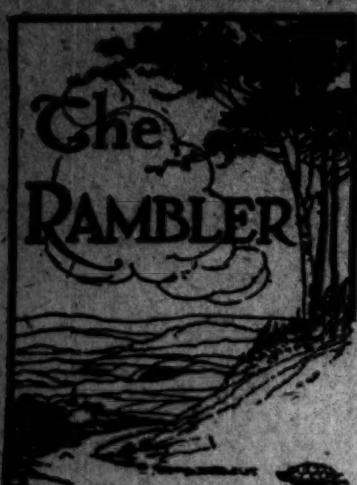
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On Common Knowledge

Some one has consulted Mr. Wells as to what should be buried in the foundations of a building as a gift to Londoners 3000 years hence, and he has given a strange list which includes a cotton reel and a bottle of pickles and he has emphasized the fact that it is evidence about everyday life that is hardest to come by when the historian turns his eyes into the records of the past. When our friends countless years hence, as the saying is, have excavated and translated the fragments of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the tenth edition, and have applied it with that broad margin of narrow print which is called apparatus critics in the best classical academies, with what interest and relief they will turn to the odd pages of Tit-Bits and the Boys' Own Paper!

In the years before the war the Oxford Magazine contained a protracted correspondence into which the best university wit and witicism was distilled, on the habit of the Bodleian library authorities of keeping copies of Bantam Blakes' penny novels for boys, John Bull, Home Chat and such literature, upon their ever-increasing shelves. The anti-wasters wanted all this unnecessary work discontinued and the despairing requests of the Bodleian for more funds were met with gutters from those intellectual purists; not a word of theirs should the Bodleian have to bind volume 35 of "Aunt Mollie's Half-Hour Chats for Girls." It is to be hoped that the stress of war has not led the Bodleian to neglect their policy of "thorough," for it is the unconsidered trifles, the things so utterly worthless to their age as to be totally destroyed, that the historians of tomorrow will grub up in triumph from the litter of London's foundations. Nothing could be better for the purpose about which Mr. Wells was consulted than a few copies of the "Bazaar Exchange and Mart," a bi- or tri-weekly which throws light upon their customs and morals of today which is not to be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

For the lover of literature bookshelves, catalogues contain common knowledge of the greatest of the first class bookshelves is careful to mention in its catalogue that which makes each volume of value in a monetary sense or in any other; and hence very often the possession of the catalogue is all that most men require. Take for example the case of a copy of "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" recently offered at a price that would purchase 700 perfect copies of the work in any shilling edition; that which made this particular book interesting was a letter of Tennyson's inserted into it in which occurs the passage: "I think that when the jump occurs in the railway scene you might very well make Alice lay hold of the goat's beard as being the object nearest to her hand, instead of the old lady's hair. The jolt would naturally throw them together. Don't think me brutal, but I am bound to say that the wasp chapter does not interest me in the least, and I can't see my way to a picture. If you want to shorten the book, I can't help thinking with all submission that there is your opportunity."

That is quite an interesting sidelight into the domestic history of Alice; or again on another page we find a similar sidelight on "Enoch Arden." How many of Tennyson's readers know that he wrote a poem called "Idylls of the Hearth," yet that was the original name for the poem that we know as "Enoch Arden," and it happens that one or two copies bear on the title page the discarded name. Now that is a literary fact of mild interest, but the wholly stupendous fact is that such copies are offered at the price of 3 1/4 golden sovereigns, or at least Bradbury notes, and that we may therefore presume that some one or other exists somewhere who will be willing to pay that sum for the printer's error. What's in a name? Something considerable at times it would appear. Oh minor poets take note! You who complain not without cause that no one will give you more than a five-pound note for your verses entitled "A Sprig of Honeysuckle" be wise in your generation and alter the title (just too late to stop the first five copies being wrongly printed), to "Autumn Blackberries," the ruse may well be not without results.

Another page of the same catalogue informs the general reader of an amazing early reference to Shakespeare; there is a book by one Samuel Anstis written in 1553 called "Napa Upon Parnassus. A Sleepy Muse nipt and plucked though not awakened." In it occurs the following panegyric.

To thee compare our English Poets all
And vail their Bonnets, even Shakespeare's
Falcon,
Chance the first of all wasn't worth a
furthering,
Lakeland and Huntington, with Gaffer
Harding,
Nemours the Fairy-Queen, and Michael
Drayton,
Ella Nelson's Balm: . . .

and so on. Who the paragon of art may have been our catalogue does not say, but it is amusing to find the unassuming Falstaff bent indeed in order to rhyme with "all stop."

A few pages further on we come to

a copy of the Vinegar Bible, so called because the parable of the vineyard is called in the running title at the head of the chapter "The Parable of the Vinegar." This edition printed and published by one John Baakett also bears the name of a "Baakett-full of Errors by reason of the numerous mistakes which its unfortunate publisher allowed to creep into it." The reader will be reminded of another famous edition of the Bible called forever after the Bad Bible because the omission of a "not" turns the prohibition of one of the Ten Commandments into positive, imperative "thou shalt" to the great scandal of those who read it.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An immediate and satisfactory result of the defeat of the government on one of its multitudinous supplementary estimates, has been the establishment of a permanent committee to examine and consider all money votes before they are submitted to the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will preside, otherwise it will be representative of all sections of party. The members already chosen are distinguished for the prominent part taken by them in discussion of financial matters. It is not at present quite clear whether they will have authority to negative or to limit estimates submitted by the spending departments; but their considered judgment of each one cannot fail to have useful influence in strengthening the hands of the Chancellor in checking the wasteful expenditure that has in the course of the last few years brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, while imposing on the taxpayers a burden unparalleled by any other combatant in the great war.

There is a body actively at work behind the parliamentary scene which renders conspicuous public service. It is known as the Public Accounts Committee. Its report, annually published at the opening of a new session, rarely fails of sensational effect by detection of glaring errors of commission or omission on the part of the custodians of the public purse. During the war it brought a series of scandals to light. Its usefulness is limited, if not actually nullified, by a flaw in its constitution. When its report comes before the House of Commons the mischief it indicates is irretrievably worked.

As has been frequently pointed out in this column, the House of Commons is systematically asked to sanction payment of particular sums already spent. It works upon the homely but ineffective rule of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The new committee dealing with estimates will do better than that, since, as pointed out, it will be able in personal and private consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to nip in the bud extravagances dear to the bureaucratic boss. It would be better if it were invested with automatic power.

By a remarkable turn of events, the party created by introduction of Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, who still retain the name of "Unionists" then adopted, have, with the prominent personal concurrence of Sir Edward Carson, enabled a coalition government to pass a bill giving Ireland not one national parliament, but two. Another notable development of conversion is found in the circumstance that this session has seen the establishment of what is self-styled a "Unionist Reconstruction Committee" numbering 300 members, whose avowed object is to bring about reform of the House of Lords. Pressure from this quarter exercised during the recess led to the inclusion in the King's speech of a promise forthwith to introduce a bill dealing with the difficult question.

The new coinage has been greeted with a sharp note of reprobation from a high authority. The Royal Numismatic Society has passed a resolution calling Mr. Chamberlain's attention to specimens already circulated, more especially the innovation of base coinage.

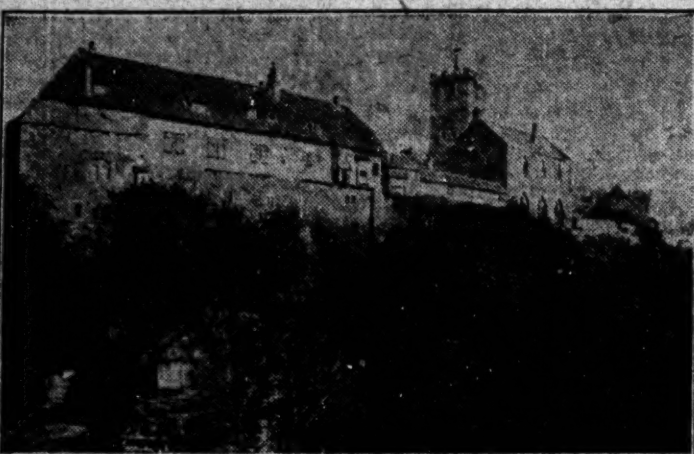
"The execution of the British coinage, irrespective of the design, has," the resolution asserts, "during the last 25 years become steadily worse; and the latest issue is without exception the worst and most carelessly struck that has been produced in any great mint since the establishment of the coinage press in the seventeenth century." The society begs for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the possibility of remedying what is nothing less than a national disgrace.

The minting of new coinage has, for more than a quarter of a century, merited this crushing denunciation. The repeated result probably arises from the fact that designs are, in accordance with custom, privately settled between the sovereign and the Treasury. In 1839 the lowest depth of absurdity was reached. At that time Sir Edgar Boehm stood high in court favor. Of the good things at the disposal of Queen Victoria he got the pick. He was commissioned to make a medalion to serve as model for the new coinage, and the helpless Chancellor of the Exchequer was obliged to accept it. When the new coins were circulated they were greeted with an irresistible ripple of laughter. There was presented the profile of an austere lady of more than middle age, bedecked and bejeweled, awkwardly balancing on the top of her head a small imperial crown conveying an uncomfortable impression that it was slipping off.

MARTIN LUTHER AT WORMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Four hundred years ago, at this time, the ancient and free city of Worms on the banks of the Rhine was in a ferment. For months, indeed, it had been the scene of much stir, of many goings and comings and ceremonial processions. Great princes were to be met at almost every street corner, and, every now and again, a glimpse might be had, even by the peasant from the country, of "the greatest sovereign of the world," the Emperor Charles V. Charles had



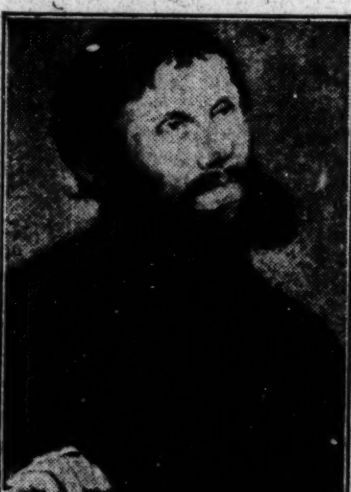
From a photograph by Verlagsgesellschaft Carl Neumann, Neudamm

The western side of the Wartburg

summoned his first Diet to meet him at Worms in January, and he and the princes of the empire, after the leisurely fashion of those days, had been in consultation ever since. They had tremendous business on hand. They had to discuss, for instance, "measures to stop private wars," the appointment of a government during the Emperor's absence in Spain, the French war, and so on. But most important of all, at any rate as far as the great majority of the German people were concerned, they had to consider the "attitude to be adopted toward Luther."

On January 3 Luther had been formally excommunicated by Pope Leo X, and condemned to all the penalties imposed on heretics by the canons of the church. Luther, however, was no ordinary heretic. He had the support of one of the most powerful princes in Germany, the Elector Frederick of Saxony, whilst he was firmly entrenched in the affection and regard of the masses of the people. Nine-tenths indeed of all Germany were on the side of the great doctor of Wittenberg. The Emperor would have been willing to give the support of civil authority to the Pope's decree without delay, but the Diet persistently refused to take action until Luther had appeared before it. And so, on March 6, an imperial summons was issued requiring Luther to appear in Worms, within six weeks, and guaranteeing him a safe conduct both in going and returning.

Luther's journey to Worms is one of the great stories of history. Condemned heretic though he was, "town after town showed him distinguished honor as he passed through." It was a perilous undertaking. In spite of the imperial safe conduct, and there were not wanting those who reminded him of the fate met by John Huss at Constance, and insisted that he would



From a photograph by the Berlin Photographische Gesellschaft of the painting by Lucas Cranach in the City Library at Leipzig

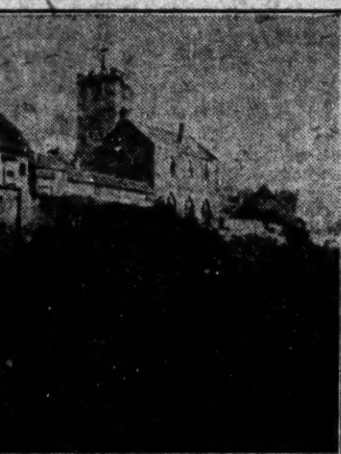
Luther as he looked when secluded in the Wartburg

be "burned to ashes by the bishops and cardinals at Worms." "Even if they kindled a fire as high as heaven from Wittenberg to Worms," said Luther, "I would appear in the name of the Lord, in obedience to the imperial summons, and would walk into behemoth's mouth, between his great teeth, and confess Christ."

So he came to Worms, at 10 o'clock of the morning of Tuesday the 16th of April, and all the city turned out to greet him. "Sitting in a wagon with three companions," writes Alexander the papal legate to the papal vice-chancellor, "he entered the city, surrounded by some eight riders, and took up his lodging in the neighborhood of his Saxon prince. When he alighted, a priest threw his arms about him, touched his garments three times, and went away exulting, as if he had handled a relic of the greatest of saints. I suspect it will soon be said he works miracles. This

Luther as he stepped from the wagon, looked about him with demure eyes and said 'God will be with me.' Then he entered the chamber where many gentlemen visited him, with 10 or 12 of whom he dined, and after dinner everybody ran to see him."

But if Alexander was scandalized at this reception accorded to a heretic, under the very nose of the papal legate, he was even more scandalized, next day, when he saw this pestilent Wittenberg monk enter the Diet Hall and the presence of so much greatness and majesty without any sign of fear or humility, but with a smiling face and eyes that roved pleasantly over the assembled company. The proceedings on the first day were short. Confronted with a pile



From a copperplate engraved by Lucas Cranach

Luther in 1521

of some twenty books, his own writings, he was required to state, first of all, whether he acknowledged them as his own, and, if so, whether he was willing to retract all or any part of them. Luther looked them through, wondering as he did so, as he declared afterward, how it came about that he had written so much. But as soon as he was satisfied that they were all his, he acknowledged them at once, adding, surprised no doubt at his own



From a copperplate engraved by Lucas Cranach

Luther in 1521

recollection, that there were many others besides. As to the question of repudiating them, either as a whole or in part, he asked for time to consider his answer.

There has been much speculation through the centuries as to why Luther asked for time, but whatever his reason it was clearly not the result of any wavering. When he appeared before the Diet, next day, he showed himself, if possible, firmer and more free from awe than ever. Some of his books, he pointed out, were confessed even by his enemies to be not only harmless, but worthy. These it would be folly to repudiate. Others attacked the Pope; these he could not repudiate without giving support and encouragement to "his abominable tyrannies," and, therefore, he could not and would not repudiate them. Finally, if his teachings could be shown to be out of harmony with the Bible, he would be the first to throw them into the fire.

The Diet, however, was not prepared to discuss anything. Luther was required to give a categorical answer "without horns," whether he would recant or not. His reply is historic. "Since then Your Majesty and Lordships demand a simple response, I will give one with neither horns nor teeth to this effect. Unless convinced by the testimony of scripture or by clear reason—for I believe neither Pope nor councils alone, since it is certain they have often erred and contradicted themselves—having been conquered by the Scriptures referred to and my conscience taken captive by the word of God, I cannot and will not revoke anything, for it is neither safe nor right to act against one's conscience. God help me. Amen." Such a declaration amounted, of course, to a refusal to comply with the Diet's demand, and Luther was condemned. The story of how he was captured by his friends on his return journey to Wittenberg and housed safely in the castle of Wartburg is, of course, another of the great stories of history.

Illustrations from "Luther, the Man and His Work," by A. C. McGiffert, published by The Century Company, New York.

THE QUARTIER LATIN AFTER THE WAR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is often said that the Quartier Latin has disappeared, that there is nothing resembling the rather irregular world in which moved the heroes and the heroines of Murger; that the laughing, lightsome, irresponsible part of Paris made famous in "La Vie de Bohème" belongs to the past. As a fact it is probable that "La Vie de Bohème," as it is depicted in the pages of Murger, never existed at all, that these descriptions are exaggerated and arranged and rather refer to places and people that lived and laughed in the imagination of the writer. In this sense certainly the Quartier Latin has disappeared. But there was a certain spirit which was celebrated in the Murger books that was to be found before the war and is, in spite of material changes, to be found now.

What is that spirit? It is simply the spirit of youth and of Latin youth at the Quartier Latin. The Quartier Latin owes its reputation not so much to its long tradition as to the fact that it is veritably the center in which is concentrated the youth of Paris and of the provinces and indeed of other countries, a youth torn between two desires—the longing for gaiety and the duty of study. The students are sent here to learn the lessons of their forerunners and they cannot altogether escape from their task. They realize that their careers depend upon their application, whether they are to be lawyers or professors or chemists or painters. So they keep their noses to the grindstone of their books—except that now and again they have their fling.

The Latin Quarter is truly a town within a town. Except for its size it would be more accurate to call it a village, for there is sense of community, of neighborhood, that does not exist in other districts of Paris. Everybody who lives there is known and recognized by everybody else. He may not be on speaking terms with his fellow inhabitants but they are familiar to him and he is not regarded as a stranger by them.

Within the shadow of the Sorbonne and of the Beaux-Arts there are many thousands of young men all linked together by their common situation. What is more, there are few Frenchmen who are engaged in a profession who do not remember the Latin Quarter with affection. The spirit of this district bounded by the quaint second-hand book boxes on the riverside quai, by the narrow streets behind the Sorbonne and the College de France, by the Boulevard Montparnasse, has not then changed though the material conditions have changed considerably. Mimi Platon, the companion of the students, still exists but she often seems to possess more than the one robe allowed her by De Muses—she possesses a costly and luxurious coat. She moves in a curious world of mixed poverty and riches.

In the old days in this Quarter, one could obtain a meal for anything more than a franc. Now the same meal costs 5 francs. The little meal of autrefois was an economic mystery, but it was good. It is true that the university has set up a refectory in which a repeat may be obtained on better terms, but still the student of today must regret those traditional days when living was so miraculously cheap. It is the same with regard to rooms. Many, if not most, of the students come from the provinces or even from other countries—for Paris is the great educational magnet and has been ever since Abelard began his scholasticism of courses here; and all attempts at decentralization are comparative failures. For these temporary inhabitants there exist hundreds of those little dingy hotels so typical of Paris life which let rooms and do nothing else. Can food not be had in the multiplicity of restaurants and cafés? Once upon a time it sounds like a fairy tale—it was possible to procure a room for 20 francs a month. Today half that amount is often only sufficient for a single day. It is not easy to find a place which will treat on monthly terms. In one way and another, it would seem that the provincial student can hardly exist comfortably on less than say 800 francs a month. At the old rate of exchange that means \$40 a week. Of course it does not mean that at the present rate, but

It must be remembered that the earnings of the middle classes, who are most concerned about a Paris education for their boys have not multiplied in proportion and the franc remains for the Frenchman the franc. How can a small professional man, a teacher, a judge, an official, who in France very badly paid, how can he give his son the education he desires? What pinching and scraping, what striving and real hardship, these changed times mean! And then the war broke many scholastic careers and somehow there is less relish for work now. On the other hand there are many people who have made fortunes. They can give their boy a bachelor apartment and pocket money and let him live the life of the Quartier. A large proportion of the students are the sons of nouveaux riches.

But in spite of these outward differences the Quartier keeps its debonaire character; and merry monnaies march up and down the Boulevard St. Michel and invade the cafés, and form in the Jardin du Luxembourg happy parties, singing under the trees that the Quartier owes its reputation not so much to its long tradition as to the fact that it is veritably the center in which is concentrated the youth of Paris and of the provinces and indeed of other countries, a youth torn between two desires—the longing for gaiety and the duty of study. The students are sent here to learn the lessons of their forerunners and they cannot altogether escape from their task. They realize that their careers depend upon their application, whether they are to be lawyers or professors or chemists or painters. So they keep their noses to the grindstone of their books—except that now and again they have their fling.

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BOSTON

PUERTO BERRIO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One is dropped at Puerto Berrio by the river steamer always with the prospect of part of a day and a night before continuing on to Medellin. The progressive Antioqueños have, however, built a comfortable hotel, probably the most comfortable one in Colombia, where one can sit on the broad piazzas and drink lemonade in patient expectation of the 6 a. m. train. The town lies below the hill on which the hotel is built, a monotonous series of thatched roofs with a small wooden church in the foreground; the track curves around in front of the hotel grounds; the river steamers come and go lazily, with much whistling and puffing; and the heat seems to be something tangible rather than a state of temperature.

That is about all there is to Puerto Berrio. Its existence is typified in the person of the gardener on the hotel grounds. He has a little pad on which he sits, and picks at the grass growing between the cobbles on the paths. His efforts are futile, for he obviously works without hope of ever conquering the exuberant power of the tropical vegetation, but still he works on from necessity and habit. Every few moments he rests and gazes off through the haze at the hills across the Magdalena, then he hitches his pad and goes on, a figure worthy of a place in Dante's Purgatorio.

At 4:30 a. m. the hotel attendant knocked at the door and I got up in the pitchy darkness. The only consolation for ever being called at such an hour is the dawn, a strange experience which I reserve exclusively for such occasions. This morning I was not disappointed. From the upper balcony of the hotel I faced the east and saw the first tinges of the morning casting a shimmering bar across the gray river. A new moon hung high in the heavens, and below Venus in all her glory struggled against the coming day, reflecting a delicate silver ribbon on the waters. Far to the south above the horizon was the Southern Cross in a vertical position. Flanking the hotel balcony were two stately palms, the final touch of tropical exuberance and beauty. The glory of the tropics was in the air, the redolent odors still delicate in the coolness of the dawn.



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BILLS AIMED AT
MEDICAL LIBERTY

One Would Make Parent Liable
Where Physician Was Not
Called for Child, Other Would
Deny Fee to Druggish Healers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the example set by medical interests in New York and California, allopathic forces in this State have introduced a bill in the Legislature which, if it becomes a law, will make parents or guardians liable to prosecution for murder if a child in their care passes away without having been attended by a physician of the allopathic school.

Organizations and individuals who believe that they have as much right to choose between the various schools of healing for their children as well as themselves, as they have to choose between the various schools of religious belief, are writing letters to their representatives and senators asking that the bill be defeated.

Introduction of this bill followed the proposal in the April issue of the Illinois Medical Journal, and is practically a reproduction of the bill outlined by that publication. It is a bill to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisdiction.

Provisions drastic

"Whoever wilfully refuses, neglects or fails to provide medical care for any minor whom he or she is under the legal obligation to support, or who is under his or her guardianship or in his or her custody, shall, if such minor dies as a result of such refusal, neglect or failure, be guilty of manslaughter," the bill provides. "And in such case, such refusal, neglect or failure was with malice aforethought, such parent, guardian or custodian shall be guilty of murder. In all other cases where any parent, guardian or custodian of any minor, refuses, neglects or fails to provide necessary medical care for such minor, such parent, guardian or custodian shall be fined not exceeding \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

Another bill, also proposed by the Illinois Medical Journal, which has been introduced, would prohibit Christian Scientists or other druggish healers from accepting any compensation for their treatment.

This is proposed as a revision for the law in relation to the practice of the art of treating human ailments.

Part of Medical Drive

These bills are sponsored by Dr. John A. Wheeler, state senator, who also introduced the bill aimed to create medical county health commissioners with unlimited police powers, which, according to the American Medical Liberty League, is being railroaded through the Senate.

This bill was characterized by the League as aiming to create a body of officials that would constitute a medical constabulary.

All of these bills, according to the League, are a part of the unusually vigorous drive of doctors to further strengthen themselves in the revenues the medical profession as a whole is deriving from public treasures, and to drive out all rival schools of healing.

NEW ORLEANS PEOPLE
THROUGH CITY PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—More than 3,000,000 persons, adults and children, enjoyed the facilities of the playgrounds and parks of New Orleans during 1920, at a total cost of about \$175,000 to the city, according to Louis di Benedetto, manager of the public playgrounds. Naturally, it records repeated visits of the same individuals to these playgrounds, but there is no means of recording the number of different persons who visited the parks or played in the playgrounds.

"It is doubtful if the people of any city situated in the latitude and climate of New Orleans, realize the use to which the people put the playgrounds and parks, even though they live where spring and summer occupy about ten

months of the year," said Mr. di Benedetto to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "New Orleans has more than 1000 acres of parks and playgrounds, divided as follows: Audubon Park, 878 acres; City Park, 355 acres; West End Lake Shore Park, 30 acres; thirteen supervised playgrounds, 21 acres, and the balance divided among small parks and squares."

RAILROADS CLAIM
THEY ARE ROBBED

Labor Alleges at Hearing That
Financiers Started a Policy
of Nation-Wide Shutdowns

CHICAGO, Illinois—Testimony by railroad witnesses before the Railway Labor Board yesterday that the roads are discriminated against and robbed of their freedom in having to pay higher wages for unskilled labor than are paid in other industries was coupled with a statement by the labor side charging that 12 New York financial institutions, through the roads, had inaugurated a policy of nationwide shutdowns.

The railroads' testimony came in the formal presentation of their evidence in the consolidated hearing of the request of 93 roads for lower wages, while the labor contentions were made in a statement filed by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the unions.

B. A. Worthing, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, declared that the roads were in "a terrible plight" that they were "facing a great emergency" and that unless his road received aid within two or three months it would go into the hands of a receiver. This concluded the eastern roads' testimony and western road witnesses were called.

Ralph M. Shaw, counsel for the Chicago Great Western, which recently proposed a 20 per cent reduction for skilled labor and the placing of unskilled labor on a wage par with similar workers in other industries, declared that the roads are forced to pay their unskilled employees 34 per cent higher wages than are paid in other industries.

Esch Nomination Confirmed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of John J. Esch (R.), former Representative from Wisconsin, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission was confirmed yesterday by the Senate after unsuccessful opposition by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. The vote was 55 to 3, Senator La Follette being joined by two Democrats, Senators Trammell, Florida, and Watson, Georgia.

Senate Orders Railroad Inquiry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A general investigation of the railroad situation was ordered yesterday by the Senate. A resolution offered by A. E. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, was adopted without debate or division.

Senator Cummins plans to begin the inquiry about May 1, with railroad executives as the first witnesses. His committee is authorized by the resolution to investigate railroad maintenance costs, efficiency of operation, reduction of traffic, and the best way to effect reduction of freight and passenger rates.

TEACHERS' SALARIES HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Salaries of the public school-teachers of this county show a marked increase over those of past years, according to statistics issued from the office of the county superintendent of schools, Arthur S. Pope, whose report states that the average salaries, paid to 11 principals in the cities of Lompoc, Carpinteria, Santa Maria, and Santa Barbara for each month of the school year of 1920-21 is \$211.53, and the average teacher's salary is \$168.04.

THREAT TO DEPRIVE
GIRL OF DIPLOMA

Vaccination Made a Condition
of Its Receipt in Chicago School,
as Stated by Parent—Economic Pressure Alleged

Previous articles on the campaign of the Chicago Health Department to compel vaccination appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 5, 6, 7 and 14.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the public schools is found another phase of the campaign of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, which has resulted in the vaccination of some 500,000 persons in this city since the first of the year, many of them against their wishes, although vaccination is not compulsory by law.

Economic pressure exerted through business houses, by which hundreds of working people have submitted to vaccination rather than lose their positions, during the period of widespread unemployment, is the angle of the health department vaccination activities that is new. The drive on the schools is old, has been going on for years, but the agitation has been more intense during the present general campaign.

Take the case of Eleanor Wolcott and her brothers and sisters, five in all, who attend the Oglesby School. Recently she was sent home from school, according to her mother, Mrs. F. E. Wolcott, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with word that she could not have her diploma this spring unless she was vaccinated, or unless her mother filled out a form giving five reasons for opposition to vaccination.

Eleanor is 14 and expects to graduate from the eighth grade. She is up in her studies, according to Mrs. Wolcott, and there is no question as to her passing.

Objection Costs Filled Out

"All winter," said Mrs. Wolcott, "we have been pestered to have our children vaccinated. Twice they were kept out of school for long periods because of smallpox scars. I have filled out the objection cards for each one of my children, including Eleanor. Last time the children went back to school after a smallpox scare the school doctor said to them: 'Here you are again, not vaccinated yet, and still a menace to the health of your school mates and the public. I hope you all get smallpox.'"

"My youngest boy spoke up and said:

"'Same to you, doctor!'"

"If you had your own children, would you have you all vaccinated," said the doctor. Then Eleanor replied: "That is just it, our mother is too intelligent to allow us to be vaccinated."

"That's the boldest family I ever saw," said the doctor, "from the littlest to the biggest."

"This is the way my children told me, and they are truthful children. Eleanor is a bright girl of 14 years and I know that she at least did not misunderstand the position of the doctor and teachers."

"When she brought home another form to be made out with reasons why we are opposed to vaccination, her father said that I should refuse to sign it, as we had filled out enough of them. We sent word to her teacher that we would not fill it out, and that, if Eleanor did not get her diploma, we would go to court about it."

"If we can't be let alone and have our children go to school here without having it made unpleasant for them all the time we'll move out of Chicago."

School Officials Statement

It is not a general practice to compel parents to fill out vaccination forms, with the penalty of withholding promotion or diplomas for failure, according to C. E. DeButts, assistant superintendent of schools, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

From the principal of the school Mr. DeButts obtained a report on the case, from which he quoted the following: "I have investigated this story and no teacher knows anything about it. The only action we have ever taken in the matter of vaccination has been to carry out the orders of the health department as transmitted to us through the office of the superintendent of schools."

"In September we asked all pupils who had not been vaccinated to return the official vaccination contest card filled in with either 'yes' or 'no.' During the present year you will remember that we have excluded unvaccinated pupils on two occasions. The girl named above, together with her brothers and sisters, was excluded from school at those times."

Mrs. Wolcott does not regard this report as at all satisfactory. She believes her children told the truth.

HUGHES NOTE SEEN
AS MASTER STROKE

Secretary of State Has Based
American Rights in Yap on
Position on Armistice Day,
Dismissing Paris Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican leaders in Washington are hardly able to restrain their admiration at the mastery/stroke of vigorous diplomacy whereby Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in his note of April 5 to the Japanese Imperial Government, relative to the Yap controversy, swept the slate clean of all the entanglements, commitments, secret agreements and understandings entered into in Paris, as well as the subsequent decision by the League of Nations which left American rights and claims in a twilight zone of uncertainty.

The Yap correspondence, which has just been made public by the State Department, is a service of notice on the world that the Secretary of State has in a single note steam-shovelled the debris of the Versailles conference and brought the discussion as to American rights to a new plane, taking cognizance only of the rights which the United States possessed on the morning of the armistice and which the Imperial Japanese Government remained absolutely unaffected by any decisions or agreements consummated since that time.

Tokyo was Unyielding

This, it is stated, is the meaning of the very clear note sent to Japan on April 5 in answer to the Japanese note of February 26, which caused something of a sensation in Washington because of the tone of finality it took in asserting Japan's right to the island of Yap on the ground that whatever reservations President Wilson made with regard to the island, there were no reservations attached to the decision of May 7, 1919, which gave Japan the mandate over the German islands north of the Aleutians.

The exchanges between Washington and Tokyo which culminated in the rather arrogant note of the Japanese Government, forwarded on February 27, and the Hughes note, dated April 5, showed clearly that the United States was getting the worst of the diplomatic battle, that Japan was firmly standing on decisions actually made and brushing aside any reservations which may have been made by President Wilson, but of which there was no record. Tokyo waxed sarcastic, as is seen by its summary of its contention:

"To sum up," said the Japanese note of February 27, "since in the matter of such a grave nature as the establishment of mandatory territories, only what appears on the face of the decisions should be accepted as authoritative, the Imperial Government cannot agree in giving an extraordinary and unusual interpretation to the decision on a vague ground that certain thoughts and intentions not expressed in the text thereof existed in the mind of the delegate (President Wilson) of one power only."

Mr. Colby's Difficulty

Japan said in effect, "Here is the bond. We want the bond. It makes no difference what President Wilson did or did not say prior to the decision of the Council of Ministers on May 7. There is no reservation. We refuse to admit your reservation and we refuse to grant you the 'open door'."

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The exchanges between Washington and Tokyo which culminated in the rather arrogant note of the Japanese Government, forwarded on February 27, and the Hughes note, dated April 5, showed clearly that the United States was getting the worst of the diplomatic battle, that Japan was firmly standing on decisions actually made and brushing aside any reservations which may have been made by President Wilson, but of which there was no record. Tokyo waxed sarcastic, as is seen by its summary of its contention:

"To sum up," said the Japanese note of February 27, "since in the matter of such a grave nature as the establishment of mandatory territories, only what appears on the face of the decisions should be accepted as authoritative, the Imperial Government cannot agree in giving an extraordinary and unusual interpretation to the decision on a vague ground that certain thoughts and intentions not expressed in the text thereof existed in the mind of the delegate (President Wilson) of one power only."

Mr. Colby's Difficulty

Japan said in effect, "Here is the bond. We want the bond. It makes no difference what President Wilson did or did not say prior to the decision of the Council of Ministers on May 7. There is no reservation. We refuse to admit your reservation and we refuse to grant you the 'open door'."

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LATE POLL FAVORS COLOMBIAN TREATY

Ratification of Agreement by the United States Senate Forecast—Action Will Mark Victory for Harding Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratification of the Colombian treaty by a substantial margin was assured when the United States Senate adjourned yesterday. In accordance with the unanimous consent agreement under which the treaty was debated, the vote is due to be taken not later than 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A poll of the Senate conducted by the advocates of ratification indicated that 41 Republicans and 21 Democrats will support the treaty, while 18 Republicans and six Democrats will vote against ratification. This leaves only two unaccounted for. The ratification of the treaty will be the initial triumph of the Administration in lining up the Senate on a foreign policy.

In course of the debate yesterday, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, delivered an attack on the methods used to influence ratification, particularly the activities of A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, who, it is alleged, "pipe-lined oil" into the treaty consideration.

Fall Chart Challenged
Senator Reed called attention to the "oil chart" submitted by Secretary Fall to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, which purported to show the extent to which Great Britain controlled oil resources and hinted that unless the friendship of Colombia was secured, American oil interests would be put at a grave disadvantage.

"I assert this about the oil situation," Senator Reed said. "Great Britain has established control of oil; she has even secured control in many cases in the continent of United States. How does the Secretary of the Interior think that Colombia will prevent British interests from buying oil in Colombia if we have not succeeded in doing so in the United States?"

"The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) is frank to tell us that the \$25,000,000 is being paid for concessions which will be secured later. We are not told what the secret agreement about these concessions is. We are not told because of reasons of state. We must take them on their face value."

Story of Concessions
"But there is no obscenity about the relation of the oil question to this treaty. We know that American interests secured concessions in Colombia some time ago. We know that because of various decrees these concessions were jeopardized. Then the Supreme Court of Colombia sustained the validity of the concessions that were in danger. Since then, however, the question has again been reopened and the attorneys for the Colombian oil interests have come to Washington to tell us that unless we give Colombia \$25,000,000 there would be no revolution in that country and that American interests would suffer."

"I find that 24 American companies are interested in Colombian oil. Our friend, the Standard, is among them. Two at least of the other companies are subsidiaries of the Standard. But I do not care about this—as I find that John D. sells oil as cheap as the rest of them. What I wonder is how much this argument of oil being in jeopardy influenced the gentlemen who are executing a turn-about on this treaty. The argument is a stupendous fraud and should never have been uttered on the floor of the Senate."

"I have great respect for the Secretary of the Interior, but I wonder at the change which men undergo when they leave this chamber. Here we know that it is made just of common senatorial clay. It would not be claimed that a Senator from Idaho, New Hampshire or Georgia, for instance, would know more than a Senator from New Mexico. But now we have before us the spectacle of Secretary Fall suddenly elevated to the position where he knows all about the regions of the world south of the Mason-Dixon line. He knows all about oil deposits and not only of oil but about everything else in the countries of South America."

Senator Reed quoted from previous speeches of Secretary Fall to show his change of attitude, and had extracts from these speeches inserted in the Record.

The Missouri Senator declared that

For Your Furniture
Cedar Polish
For Your Floors
Cedar Mop
At All Dealers

Colombia and Panama had already been amply paid for the region secured by the United States, not only in the American guarantee of their independence and in sums of money paid from time to time, but in the great benefits that have accrued from the opening of the Panama Canal. He exhorted the former friends of Theodore Roosevelt, who, he said, have now turned traitor to his memory.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, in supporting the treaty, made the frank admission that the \$25,000,000 was being paid for benefits "to be received," which could not now be disclosed, "for reasons of state."

In his first speech in the Senate, Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, urged ratification, declaring that the "issue of today, not of yesterday," and that "ratification would frustrate the designs of powers whose commercial interests are inimical to ours." The speech was another plea for "dollar diplomacy."

DRY ENFORCEMENT DEPENDS ON AGENTS

Selection of Right Type of Men an Important Factor in the Success of Prohibition, Says Anti-Saloon League Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Given a reasonably satisfactory prohibition enforcement law the success of it depends very largely upon selection of the right type of men as enforcement officers," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in discussing rumors to the effect that certain politicians who are known to be favorable to the liquor interests have been selected to replace the present prohibition enforcement officials in this district.

"We believe, however," continued Mr. Davis, "that friends of prohibition need not be greatly disturbed over these rumors. The Administration in Washington has definitely and repeatedly stated that its policy will be to appoint men to these positions who will enforce the law. We have had positive assurances that no person who has been identified with the liquor traffic or who has been a leader of the wets in either branch of the Massachusetts Legislature will be appointed."

"Regardless of what individuals may think of the wisdom of the prohibition policy, the Administration asserts that it will stand four-square on the proposition of a thorough enforcement of the federal law."

"At the present time there seems to be a wild scramble on the part of men of office-seeker type who are candidates for either of the two offices above mentioned. Most of these candidates are, in our opinion, absolutely unfitted for the positions they seek. Several quite satisfactory men, however, have expressed their willingness to accept appointments provided they are not compelled to resort to political pressure in order to obtain them. They are men whose experience and life history lead one to believe that they would prove absolutely incorruptible and would be efficient in their endeavor to enforce prohibition."

"We look for the appointment of high-grade men, men who will go to these positions with a certain amount of prestige and will have the confidence of those who desire the enforcement of the law."

"Much has been said of late regarding the plan whereby the enforcement of prohibition will be taken from the Revenue Department and given over to the Department of Justice. Unquestionably it is true that dry congressmen differ as to the wisdom of this new plan."

"It may be that a compromise will be effected whereby all the regulatory features of enforcement will be left with the Revenue Department, but the securing of evidence of violations of the law will be lodged with the Department of Justice. Certainly no change in the present plan should be made until it is clearly apparent that such change will result in better enforcement of the law."

WASHINGTON AND BOLIVAR HONORED

Statues Unveiled in Venezuela and New York—Speeches Emphasize Solidarity of United States and South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While a statue of George Washington was being unveiled in Venezuela yesterday, Venezuela presented to the United States the Sally James Farnham equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar. In both nations "The Father of his Country" and "The Liberator" were proclaimed in terms which emphasized the interdependence and the solidarity of the United States and South America.

At the unveiling in Central Park, President Harding, making his first visit to New York since his inauguration, extolled pan-Americanism as the sympathetic and generous Americanism which was now needed by a torn and harassed world. An even closer understanding between the United States and South America was necessary to enable them to fulfill their duty to each other and the world.

The statue was presented by Dr. Esteban Gil-Borges, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Relations, accepted by Mayor John F. Hylan and unveiled by the two little granddaughters of Gen. John Anton Paez, Bolivar's foremost military leader and first President of the Venezuelan Republic. During the ceremony a Peruvian army officer dropped greetings from an airplane. President Harding was welcomed by throngs throughout his brief stay here. Arriving at 2:30, he was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he was a guest at a luncheon given by the Venezuelan mission. At the hotel he was greeted by the Secretary of State, who had arrived earlier. After the unveiling the President returned to Washington.

President Harding's Address
The address of President Warren G. Harding follows, in part:

"There is significance in dates, as though some days were destined for high places in the history of human progress, also an abiding place in human affections. This day is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when the colonies of North America made their first sacrifice in blood for independence and new standards of freedom. On this same day, a generation later, Venezuela's struggle for freedom had its immortal beginning."

"I wish April 19 might have an added significance from this day on. Similarly born and dedicated to new world freedom, I would like this date to mark anew for North and South America, not alone the avowal of mutual trust in the fellowship of freedom and democracy, but a new confidence and a new mutuality of purpose in achieving the things which independence and fellowship so naturally inspire."

Bolivar and Washington Compared
"It is an interesting thing to compare the careers of the two great fathers of American liberty, Bolivar and Washington. Each wrought an empire of freedom and built more easily than he dreamed. Their concept of liberty was not inspired by individual unrest. Each was wealthy, each rated among the personally fortunate, but a people's freedom was impelling."

"It is not too much to say that out of the liberations wrought by Washington and Bolivar grew the republican constitutional system which is America's gift to mankind. Our constitutions are the models after which are fashioned the fundamental laws of a world won to democracy. Whether they looked to the north or south, or whether the beacon fire was Pan-American, in the new world burned the great torch to light the way to constitutional freedom, and hope was assured by outstanding example."

Advance of Civilization
"While we of the northern continent have been demonstrating great truth about the democratic form of government—that through representative institutions it can be expanded successfully to include a vast imperial dominion and indefinitely increasing

populations, the southern continent has been proving another equally important hypothesis. It is, namely, that a family of states, entirely sovereign and independent, may live together in the same continental area, in prosperity and progress."

"With all humility, but in all sincerity and earnestness, I feel that we Americans, North and South, are entitled to hold that our democracy has come as a light into the world of international relations, and that it will show us a way out of the world's present troubles into a day when mankind may know peace and plenty and happiness, and when the first duty of organized society may be to promote the welfare of its members rather than to array itself in power against the threat of its destruction."

The Monroe Doctrine

"The history of the generations since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed has proved that we never intended it selfishly; that we had no dream of exploitation. On the other side, the history of the last decade must have convinced all the world that we stand willing to fight, if necessary, to protect these continents, these sturdy young democracies, from oppression and tyranny."

"The United States salutes Venezuela and the South American nations born of General Bolivar's offerings on the altars of freedom and plights its devotion to the same liberty, the same justice, the same aspirations of national independence, the same forward look in touching elbows while we advance to greater fulfillment."

Ideals of Democracy

"The glories of 'our American past' are but sacred flames where petty interests and petty differences are consumed and disappear," said Dr. Gil-Borges in presenting the statue, "leaving only the light, ever brighter and more serene, that will shed its rays over the future of this new world."

Bolivar's military and political ideals were the realization of the ideals of liberty and democracy as a form of government and of the ideal of unity in America.

"For the great soul of America, Bolivar could conceive of but one home, as vast as a world. This ideal of continental solidarity is the brightest star of his life. Above the flight of his soaring ideas there will always shine the light of that idea, even as a star over a Calvary pointing to future resurrection."

That resurrection of ideals had been consummated. The ideal of democracy had become a reality in the republics of the new world. The ideal of continental unity had changed in form but had preserved the essence of solidarity. And this very act of homage was a most spontaneous and impressive indication of "the fact that in the American soul the union of sentiments and spiritual harmony has been accomplished."

A New Civilization

"Our hands clasped to offer this tribute," said the speaker, "our hearts beating as one in this act of veneration, our admiration carried by our emotion to the heights of those heroic lives, our thoughts rising from this pedestal with a common feeling of solicitude and hope in contemplation of the future, will remain united in an enduring alliance, and, triumphing over geographical conditions and historical vicissitudes, will continue to mold American character until it attains the abiding moral unity, the cooperation of effort and solidarity of interests, which will cause to arise, clear and forceful, that new civilization which, starting on this continent, must needs be the future of the world."

"When I have seen the greatest people on earth uncover its head and rejoice before the statue of Bolivar,

and with thunderous applause greet the Liberator of South America, when the voice of your eminent President is about to set the seal of historic justice on this memorable occasion, when I think that, away to the south, on the other side of the Caribbean any other people are raising the lofty pedestal of public admiration, it seems to me as if by the alliance of brotherly hands which at two distant points of the world of Columbus have erected these twin symbols of liberty on this continent—by this alliance is proclaimed the unanimity of sentiment of all the peoples, united hand and heart in the task of building the future of America."

Venezuelan Celebration

Tributes Paid in Caracas to Both Washington and Bolivar

CARACAS, Venezuela—Venezuela yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the final campaign of 1821, during which Simon Bolivar defeated the Spanish Royalists and established the independence of this country, in commemoration of the event, the statue of George Washington, which was recently transferred from the position it held for many years to a new and beautiful site in Washington Park, was unveiled.

General Gomez, President-elect of Venezuela and commander-in-chief of the army, came from Maracaibo, especially to lay a floral wreath at the base of the statue. He was accompanied by the ministers of War and Navy and a numerous staff. Dr. Marquez Bustillos, provisional President, was also present, with representatives from Congress, the governor of the federal district, members of the Supreme Court, the council of the Order of Bolivar, the municipal council, the Archbishop of Venezuela, representatives of state governments and of educational institutions. The American colony here was largely represented. Following the addresses of the day, there was a parade of school children, and then a number of regiments marched past the reviewing stand.

At the unveiling of the Washington statue, the principal feature of the celebration, Dr. Cabrera Malo, a Venezuelan lawyer, delivered an address in which he eulogized both Washington and Bolivar.

Floral offerings were laid at the foot of the statue, and the American Minister, Preston McGoodwin, presented a large American flag formed of roses, on which was inscribed: "To Washington, the Father of His Country."

President-Elect Gomez reviewed the long procession of troops and well-drilled school children, the marchers saluting as they passed the statue. The President-elect then received the members of the diplomatic corps.

After the ceremonies at the Washington statue the members of the American colony placed wreaths on the monument to Bolivar, while Mr. McGoodwin laid a wreath on the tomb of Bolivar in the pantheon.

The Washington statue was originally erected in 1883, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bolivar.

PLANS FOR INSTITUTE OF POLITICS ARE MADE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Announcement has been made of plans for the Institute of Politics, dealing with the general subject of international relations, to be held at Williams College from July 28 to August 27. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, have announced their pur-

pose to be present if their official duties will permit.

A partial list of those who will deliver lectures or courses extending throughout the session follows: Viscount James Bryce, England; Baron Sergius A. Korff, Russia; Stephen Panaretov, Bulgaria, and others unavoidably detained; Luis M. Drago, Argentina and Josef Redlich, Austria.

ONTARIO READY FOR LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Some idea of the big fight which the liquor forces are putting up in order to try and make the electors of Ontario on April 18 vote in favor of allowing the continuance of the importation of intoxicating liquors may be gathered from the fact that now they have enlisted the support of Provost Macklem of Trinity Anglican College, Toronto. Addressing a meeting in Toronto, he said that although he had for years had strong sympathy with temperance workers he had now to part with them. He did not think that prohibition was a good thing for the community. He described those who sought to carry the referendum as well-meaning but ill-advised people who had taken the bit in their mouth and are running away.

Be that as it may, the liquor forces, who are trying to place in the forefront of their army so-called "temperance people," are not making the good progress they would desire even in the larger centers of population. "Liberty-Leaguers" and others who are determined to defeat the prohibition forces were only able to assemble 78 people at a mass meeting held in Toronto recently. Those who are closely in touch with the situation are satisfied that never in the history of the Province was the outlook so bright for those who are anxious to stamp out the liquor traffic.

SPLIT AMONG ZIONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations for the raising of funds for Palestine by the American Zionist and the World Zionist organizations in cooperation have been terminated, and the two bodies will collect money independently, according to Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the American organization. Judge Mack's followers believe in establishing a donation fund only in the United States, with adequate safeguards to secure its proper expenditure. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the world organization, is reported to have agreed to this plan, but later to have rejected it.

ACTION SOON ON KNOX RESOLUTION

Peace Declaration Will Probably Be Reported Out of Committee at Once—Likely to Reach President Within 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Knox resolution, reframed to meet the limitation fixed by President Harding in his address to the joint session of Congress, will probably be reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, has issued a call for a meeting on that date to report on the peace declaration.

There is no apprehension at the moment of any delay in getting the peace measure before the Senate. Most of the Democratic members will probably vote against it, but there is no disposition among them to protract its stay in the committee and the probability is that Mr. Lodge will have it before the Senate before adjournment tomorrow.

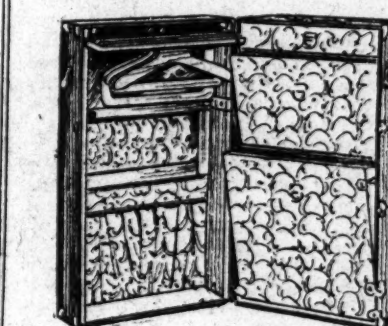
One of the interesting speculations is whether William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will make an effort to include his disarmament resolution in the Knox resolution. He has stated at various times that he would make every effort to secure a showdown in the Senate on his resolution putting the United States on record in favor of disarmament.

It is probable that the Republican leaders will oppose its inclusion in the peace measure, as it would protract and delay its passage, and further outline future policy to an extent which is beyond the limits fixed by the President for a simple peace declaration.

No discussion of the Knox resolution will take place in the Senate tomorrow, as under the rules it must go over for a day. There is talk of the Senate adjourning from Thursday to Monday, in which case the debate on the resolution would not start before Monday morning. Protracted discussion on the floor is not expected, the aim of the Republican leaders being to steam-roller the measure through both houses in the minimum time. It is expected that it will be ready for the President's signature inside of 10 days.

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GENERAL CADORNA ON THE DEFENSIVE

Italian Military Leader Issues
Book Defending His Conduct
of Campaign Which Will At-
tract Attention and Criticism

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A Byzantine Emperor, after his abdication, once published three volumes of memoirs to justify his career and place it in the most favorable light before posterity. Similarly, General Cadorna, like the Emperor John Cantacuzene, has issued two volumes to explain the reasons of the rout at Caporetto and to prove that he was not to blame. Perhaps it would have been better, in the public interest, if the general had imitated Baron Sonnino, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has never said, or written, a single word in defense of his policy since his fall, thereby avoiding acrimonious polemics. However, the former Italian Commander-in-Chief has thought otherwise, and his "Apologia pro vita sua" will be, at any rate, widely read. Whether it will be equally appreciated by the Allies, is another question—a question of tact and judgment.

General Cadorna, like all historians, begins by claiming impartiality. So did Tacitus inaugurate his pungent "Histories." General Cadorna starts with a sketch of Italy's military condition at the outbreak of the European war, her army below its full strength, its discipline lacking and the effects of the Libyan War barely over. He gives figures to prove the inadequacy of the artillery and the insufficiency of the Venetian railways, while he criticizes the subversive propaganda of the Socialists and the instability of governments under the parliamentary system of groups.

Not in Fighting Condition

He states that the government—Mr. Salandra was then Premier—adopted only a portion of the measures which he invoked for the organization of the army when the European war began, its reluctance being due to financial reasons. In a letter addressed to the Minister of War in September, 1914, the chief of the Italian general staff expressed his opinion that "we are not in a condition to enter into a campaign." This explains why Italy delayed her intervention, and rightly delayed it, till May 24, 1915. General Cadorna makes the very just remark, that the actual moment for the declaration of hostilities must naturally depend upon the diplomatic situation. With regard to this, he writes: "I have nothing to say, because nothing was communicated to me, not even the stipulations contained in the treaty of London of April 26, 1915, relative to the new territories to be annexed to Italy, and consequently to the new frontiers, with regard to which the chief of the staff should evidently have been consulted."

Those who know Baron Sonnino's tactfulness and remember that he did not communicate the text of the treaty even to his own colleagues in the Cabinet, will not be surprised at this omission to enlighten the chief of the staff. Thus General Cadorna entered into the war without knowing the exact objects for which he was ordered to fight! Like the "Light Brigade" in Tennyson's poem, "His not to make reply, His not to reason why," Of one thing, however, he was certain—that the war, as he informed the Cabinet three days before it began, would be long, and that to hold the contrary opinion was a "culpable illusion." Of this "illusion" many persons were guilty, for not a few Italians believed that the war would be over in five months. But in that they were not alone; for how many "competent" military critics had not assured us in bygone years that a great war could not last more than the six weeks of the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866? The period of seven years' wars, we were told, was over.

General's Initial Difficulties

The Italian commander had at the outset to face the difficulty that while the Italian campaign must necessarily be offensive, all the plans of the staff had been formed with a view to a defensive. His own idea was to act on the defensive in the Trentino and on the offensive against Trieste. But he was further hampered by the premature publication (as he considers it) of the denunciation of the Triple Alliance 19 days before the beginning of hostilities. The Austrians had thus 19

days in which to prepare against a surprise. The general then enters upon the debatable ground of the responsibility of the Allies, whom he accuses of having withheld the collaboration promised in the military conventions. He considers, for example, that the passive attitude of Serbia was defended by "unconvincing reasons." But the real reason why Serbia showed little activity at that moment to help the Italians was the divulgence of the "secret" treaty of London, which assigned to Italy a portion of Dalmatia, considered by the Serbians as racially theirs.

There can be no doubt that this acted like a douche of cold water upon the Serbian enthusiasm for Italy, and it was only to be expected that it should have done so. For at that time no one foresaw the treaty of Rapallo, which abandoned much claimed by Italy in the treaty of London. But the general's accusations are directed against others besides the Serbs. He states that at the Allied Conference, held in Rome in January, 1917, he asked for eight allied divisions to help him in destroying Austria, or, at least 300 guns; but only Mr. Lloyd George supported him, so that the French thesis prevailed, namely, that the war must be decided on the French front.

Cause of Caporetto

General Cadorna next comes to the cause of the rout at Caporetto on October 24, 1917; which has been the subject of the Italian official report. The official report was severe upon the general's belief in his own "infallibility" and his "lack of knowledge of men," while it did justice to his technical learning and talents. General Cadorna in his book considers that "in General Capello, the commander of the Second Army (and not in him alone) there lacked that spirit of obedience in which discipline essentially resides." The breach, opened by the enemy in the twenty-seventh corps and not closed by the seventh, as ordered, was, in General Cadorna's opinion, the cause of the disaster, and the mist subsequently favored the assaults. The moral causes of Caporetto are well known, and General Cadorna in conclusion points to "the lack of previous material and moral preparation, the still scanty national cohesion" (even after nearly 60 years of national unity), "the defects of method and their inevitable repercussion upon the humble combatant, who had to make sacrifices disproportionate to the results gained."

However, Caporetto has since been wiped out by Vittorio Veneto, and now possesses only historical importance. The historian will point to the great improvement in the Italian morale after the disaster of Caporetto as compared with the panic caused in 1896 by the far less serious rebuff at Adowa, which caused the fall of Crispi. The national rally after Caporetto was one of the most creditable incidents of the Italian war. It united all sections in the defense of their country and Vittorio Veneto was the result. But before that, the author of this book had ceased to direct the armies of Italy, and his place had been taken by the silent General Diaz, who since the war has modestly effaced himself and has always been remarkable for the credit ascribed by him to his collaborators.

British Services

It may also be added that the services of the British at that stage of the campaign were considerable and well deserve recognition. But the time for writing with impartiality about the great war is not yet come. Only when all the documents have been published will it be possible for some stern, yet merciful judge, some historical Hallam, to assign the definite awards in this complicated case. General Cadorna, having been an actor in the war and an actor who was at a critical moment replaced, would be more than human were he such a judge. His book will doubtless revive some forgotten controversies, and that at a moment when Italy has special need of union.

It has been one of the merits of Mr. Giolitti to avoid an inquiry into the conduct of the war at a time when internal peace is imperative. To distinguish between neutralists and interventionists now that the war is over would only prolong a division between those who are all Italians. Perhaps, therefore, the publication of this book would have been more wisely postponed. General Sarrail, however, set an example by his publication of his "Command in the East"; and General Cadorna does not criticize all and sundry, as did General Sarrail, who left no one standing—except himself. The impression left, however, upon the French general's readers was that perhaps no infallible writer could not be always right.

VOTING IN SILESIA CAUSES CONFUSION

Plebiscite, Far From Solving the
Problem of Upper Silesia, Has
Only Complicated It—Poland
Is to Large Extent to Blame

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—So far as France is concerned the result of the Upper Silesian plebiscite caused considerable surprise. It had been expected that there would be a substantial Polish majority. How far this anticipation was due to the wish being father to the thought need not be determined. In any event France did sincerely desire a complete Polish victory and political and diplomatic circles did not foresee the possibility of defeat even in the relative sense. Thus when the first results came from German sources exaggerating the German successes there was some consternation.

France desires the largest possible Poland not only because she considers Polish claims just but because Poland is one of France's chief prospective allies in the new Europe, presenting a formidable front not only to Germany but to Russia. The sympathy of France was unreserved.

A Legend That Spreads

On the other hand the British viewpoint has always seemed to be rather hostile toward Poland. This is not really the case, of course, but English statesmen have no political reasons for working for the diminution of Germany and they are inclined to look askance at any claims that can be described as exaggerated on the part of Poland. The legend of Polish imperialism has rightly or wrongly come into existence and is assiduously spread. Germany has of course every interest to propagate such a legend.

Again, it is understood that a large percentage of British and even American capital is interested in the development of Upper Silesia. It is not suggested that this fact interferes with the impartiality of England, though certainly German administration is regarded as better than Polish administration—and with some reason. But England, as it appears to French eyes, has always laid too much stress on the possibility of creating a German irredentia—a sort of German Alsace-Lorraine about which a new war will one day be inevitable unless the world learns wisdom. It was British opinion, which defeated the French proposal that the non-resident voters should not vote at the same time as the resident voters; and undoubtedly these immigrants, nearly 300,000 strong, account almost entirely for the large majority registered in Upper Silesia as a whole by the Germans.

Voting Polish

As a matter of historical fact it should be stated that there had been practically no suggestion of a partition of Upper Silesia until after the news that Germany had a total majority was known. The French immediately called attention to the clauses in the Treaty respecting the voting by communes. The newspapers were filled with arguments to show that after all the greater part of Upper Silesia or at least the most important part had voted Polish.

Thus it came about that the plebiscite, far from solving the problem of Upper Silesia, only complicated it. With the figures in their possession the Allies were called upon to draw the frontiers on the map. The task was certainly not easy. Not only did

the question of whether Upper Silesia should be treated as a single unit arise, but also questions of whether in a particular district an absolute majority should be conclusive, or whether on the contrary the majority of communes in that district voting for one side or the other should be taken as a basis. It happened that a large town cast its votes for Germany, while the rural districts around cast their votes for Poland. Should the large town be allowed to dominate the countryside, or should the countryside with its many little communes be allowed to dominate the town? Or was it possible to make a German enclave in the general Polish territory?

It must be admitted that Poland has herself to thank to a large extent for the confusion that has arisen. The fable of the monkey who endeavored to take too many nuts from the vase is recalled. As a result of being too greedy he found it impossible to withdraw his paw. Now Poland was certainly not wise in seeking to extend the plebiscite over too large an area. She strove to include all the territory possible. It is obvious that if you include lands which are clearly German all those votes which come from such lands will weaken your claim to the lands which rightly belong to you. In other words, the Poles and the Allies in accepting without more critical inspection the Polish thesis are to blame for including Krensburg, Rosenberg, to the north of the left bank of the Oder, and Leopoldsdorf to the south. The verdict of these regions was well known in advance. They helped to overwhelm the truly Polish territories. Clearly the more non-Polish land that is taken in, the greater will be the non-Polish vote. These ambitions constituted a serious political blunder which has jeopardized legitimate Polish claims.

Something Unthinkable

With regard to the southern and eastern part of Upper Silesia, which taken together give a small majority to the Poles, it is contended that it would be unfair to place the minority, 48 per cent, of Germans in these industrial and mining territories under the authority of the Polish majority of 52 per cent. True, it seems rather hard on the minority, but the alternative of placing the majority under the domination of the minority would be unthinkable.

The difficulty is that neither side will be satisfied with whatever decision is taken by the allied statesmen. There are, if one juggles with the figures, undoubtedly specious German arguments and there are plausible Polish arguments for all kinds of solutions. France places herself on the Polish side. It would be regrettable were England to appear to place herself on the German side and so increase the distrust—the word is not too strong—that is felt toward her both in France and in Poland. It is a judgment of Solomon that is needed and European statesmen have not shown themselves to be particularly wise. There are not wanting dismal prophets who foresee that the Upper Silesian question will long continue to menace the peace of Europe. If any moral can be drawn it is that the method of plebiscite is not as simple and decisive as it once appeared to be, but on the contrary is calculated to confuse and complicate the situation and to lend itself to almost any kind of quarrelsome contention.

PROPOSED OREGON MEMORIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Veterans of Foreign Wars, Over-the-Top Post No. 81, have joined with Mayor Baker in an effort to get from the government the old post office as a site for a memorial to Oregon soldiers in the world war. The veterans are in favor of a memorial hall instead of a shaft which Mayor Baker had thought appropriate.

EARL HAIG'S CARE OF BRITISH TROOPS

General Smuts Does Not Know
of Any Other Commander
Who Has Done so Much for
His Men—Work Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—This is a very important conference. In many respects it is a unique conference, inasmuch as this is the first time that we get together representatives from all the various self-governing portions of the Empire, in connection with a cause like this," declared General Smuts at the opening of the congress of former service men in the City Hall, Cape Town, which was attended by Field Marshal Earl Haig.

"In many respects also, this gathering marks an important departure, which I hope—and which we all hope—will be of very great significance and importance for the future. "We meet here this morning, I think, under very happy auspices. In the first place, I am very glad that South Africa has been selected for its meeting. I don't know why this tribute has been paid to South Africa, but I am sure it has well deserved it. For one thing, South Africa occupies a central position in the Empire, as its selection for this conference bears ample testimony; but the happiest possible of auspices is the fact that with us here today we have Field Marshal Lord Haig.

Campaign Waged

"If there is one man whom we all welcome here today, and for whom we have the highest regard as a soldier and a man, it is Field Marshal Lord Haig. He was not only a great soldier; he was a humane soldier. I do not know of any other Commander-in-Chief in this great war who did so much for his men, or who did so much to improve the general conditions of his armies. And when this great war was over he continued this great humane work on behalf of the soldiers of the British Empire. As you know, he did not retire. All over England he has been conducting a strenuous campaign in order to safeguard, watch and promote the interests of the men who served under him; and it is this great work that has now carried him away from the British Islands to a distant part of the Empire."

General Smuts then went on to say this war, they must realize, has been entirely unlike other wars. In the old times—even in the Napoleonic wars—they had "professional" armies which were not closely associated with the people. After the war these men were forgotten, and often, no doubt, entered upon periods of great hardships. But this had not been a war of armies, but of peoples. Al-

most every household had borne its share.

Comradeship Called For

"The position today, then, is quite clear," declared the general, amid enthusiasm. "The ex-soldier today is not some alien person who does not concern the rest of the people. The ex-soldier today is the person who has brought home to the rest of the citizens the real spirit of comradeship and sacrifice.

"Let us take the case of South Africa," continued General Smuts. "Here we have a Prime Minister who is a returned soldier; a Minister of Defense who is a returned soldier, a commissioner for discharged soldiers who is a returned soldier. Most of the officials in the government departments who deal with questions concerning the returned soldiers are themselves returned soldiers. Therefore it is only to be expected that a spirit of sympathy, a spirit of comradeship, should exist between the governmental authorities and the soldiers all through the land."

Red Tape Not Wanted

It was with this sympathy and comradeship that they were acting in South Africa, continued the Prime Minister. The government had tried to deal fairly and honestly with the problems that arose in connection with the returned soldier, the problem of alleviating their sufferings, the problem of pensions, and all other questions affecting their welfare. No doubt, in very grave and far-reaching questions such as that, difficulties would exist and fresh difficulties would come from time to time arise.

A month or two ago he (the Prime Minister) received a deputation of returned soldiers at Pretoria, with whom he went exhaustively into the whole question, and it was very apparent to him that notwithstanding the efforts made by the government the existing machinery did not work too smoothly. Soldiers were simple people; they did not want nonsense, nor would they stand any. They were not accustomed to red tape, nor to countless courts of inquiry, courts of appeal, and boards that were continually reversing each other's decisions. Those things appealed to them as trickery, a dishonest method of dealing with their difficulties, and the result was a state of mind not in the public interests.

He told the deputation that he proposed calling a joint conference of representatives of the returned soldiers and the governmental departments entrusted with their welfare in order to simplify the existing machinery and bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. That was what actuated the Government of South Africa in dealing with the question of the returned soldiers, and he was sure the same feeling existed all over the Empire.

"Don't be too eager to criticize the government," he asked the delegates. "It is your duty to make helpful suggestions, which, I hope, will bear fruit. You may take it from me that the government regards this question with great interest and benevolence, and will do everything humanly possible for the benefit of the old soldier."

SCOTSMAN IN CHARGE OF BRITISH FINANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Robert Horne, is another Scotman who has climbed almost to the top of the tree in British political life. His rise has been phenomenally rapid. It was only in 1913 that he entered Parliament, and he now holds the office which is usually regarded as the stepping-stone to the Premiership. Many famous statesmen have gone from the one post to the other.

Sir Robert is a son of the Scottish manse, his father being at one time minister of Slamannan, in the county of Stirling. He was educated at the famous Edinburgh school, George Watson's College, which claims several men of Cabinet rank among its "old boys." Sir Robert also went to Glasgow University, of which he is a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws and Logic. For a time he was lecturer in philosophy in the University College of North Wales and examiner in philosophy at Aberdeen until he was called to the Scottish bar in 1906. In early years he became a King's Counsel.

In war work he made quick progress. In 1916 he wielded a large and lucrative legal practice in Edinburgh to take up national work. Robert Horne, K. C., he was when he went to France, then on behalf of the War Office a report on the question of strategic railways. He was later transferred to the Admiralty as Third Civil Lord and put in charge of the Department of Material and Priority, following which he was appointed to conduct the Labor Department in connection with the Navy.

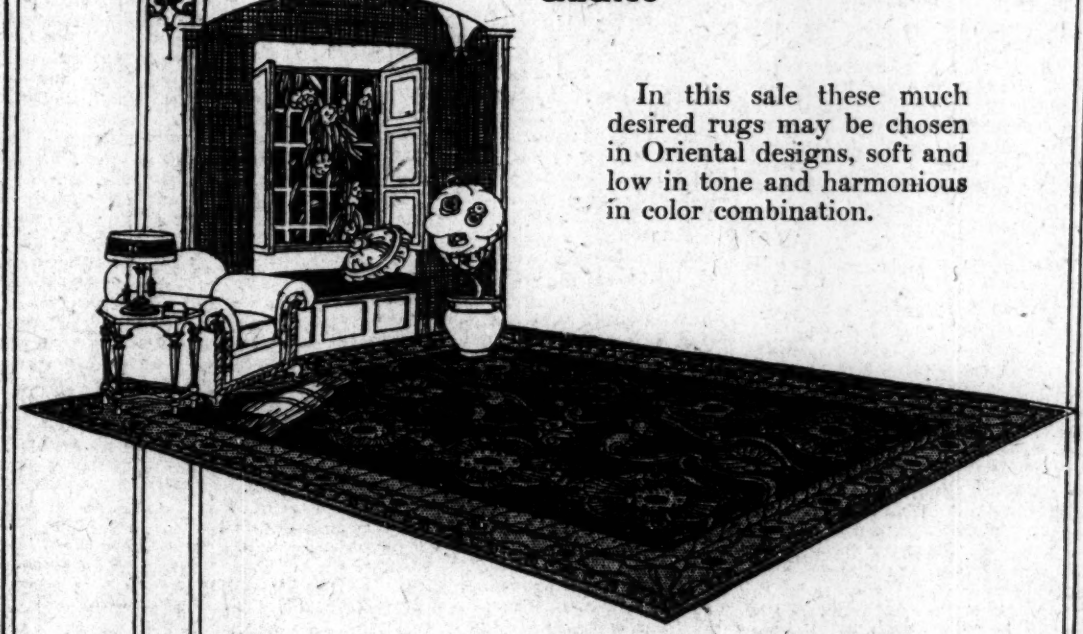
Sir Robert sits for a Glasgow constituency. He has suffered more than one defeat in trying to find a place in the House of Commons, but having got there he has surely made good his position, and all within five years' time. Sir Robert has done splendid work as Minister of Labor and President of the Board of Trade, and many troublesome labor disputes have been settled under his guidance. Scotland is proud to have another of her members of Parliament in control of the British purse strings. Mr. Bonar Law was the last one to occupy the high position, and Mr. Asquith was another. Other Scotsmen or Scottish members who have been Chancellors of the Exchequer have included W. E. Gladstone, A. J. Balfour, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, H. C. E. Childers, Viscount Goschen and C. T. Ritchie. A considerable number of these rose to the rank of Prime Minister, and it may be that a similar distinction awaits Sir Robert Horne.

SYRIANS SEEK BETTER SCHOOLS
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The inhabitants of Bosra-Eski-Cham, in the Hauran region, have become concerned as to the educational progress made in the town. A meeting was called, presided over by the Calmakam, and during the meeting they collected 628 medjides toward the improvement of their national school.

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A Grouping of the Larger Sizes

Size 9 ft. x 15 ft.....\$150	
10 1/2 ft. x 12 ft.....\$150	11 1/4 x 15 ft.....\$175
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MICMAC INDIAN FOLKLORE

Socially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Good comes out of Restigouche, which is in Quebec. It is contained monthly in the Micmac Messenger, a publication which carries, as implied in its name, a message to the Micmacs of the Algonquians, whose territory is the southeastern seaboard of Canada, comprising the old, historic Acadian domain.

Printed and paged in this little journal, among the miscellany, may be found some of the lost lore of provincial place-names, a kind of treasure long buried and forgotten, which has added interest with the years and is now a fund out of which we may increase our knowledge and lend largely to our entertainment.

Hearing of this singular periodical we are reminded that familiar valleys and streams in the land of Evangeline, which have been variously named after places in Europe, or persons, or characteristics, had prior to the occupation by the French their own distinctive nomenclature in which euphonious words of many syllables were given employment.

Micmac verbs and substantives, unlike many in the English language, are not derivatives. Each one differs totally from the corresponding word in other dictionaries. The virtue of purity, it follows, is present in all cases; but not that of simplicity, and the diminutive form is the exception. It is true many of these are cumbersome on our tongue, as most strictly foreign words are, but few are harsh in the hearing and all of them take ink well, appearing very impressive in the pages, if for no other reason than their surprising length.

The worthy men, evidently of the missions, who have patiently labored long years in the task of bringing the Indian sounds to book, arranging the words in our alphabet, have quietly performed a huge and very difficult work and they deserve to be remembered with gratitude. Perhaps it may be said gently of them, their work is too well done; in their fidelity to the intonations as they heard them they have given us words which are constructed so as to convey the varying subtleties of the original oral utterance where, we may suppose, simpler phonetics would have sufficed to meet the requirements of the native readers as well as the schoolmen and the literary workers. One explanation of this condition is that the words were first fitted to Roman characters by the French and so adapted to their pronunciation.

It seems to a layman in letters there should be a wedding out of the consonants in the field of this orthography, if this could be accomplished in a manner which would not hinder the growth of the comparatively new and very interesting Micmac literature. It is the Indian's own, however; if he finds it simple and serviceable where some of us may think it complex, then the matter is well enough, and should be severely left alone.

While the American aborigines, particularly in the southwest, have shown aptitude for some of the handicrafts, notably that of the potter and of the weaver, they are not often considered expert in the art, and are not, directly we think of their dialects as rude, impoverished jargons in which a tale is told indifferently, un mindful of the best literature of all nations was produced at the period in their development where barbarism, as we visualize it, left off and culture began. In fact, we have come to think of their silence as proverbial. They do not cut out their ideas religiously as we do, but this is not through lack of a vehicle for the purpose; on the contrary, many of the tribes—the Micmacs for one—have a noticeably varied means of expression.

Considering closely these people, we conclude nothing has descended to them as an asset other than the wealth of legend which is perennially dispensed in stories round their campfires, in phrases old as the tradition itself. Shrugs of the shoulder and movements of the hands are uncommon in their discourse, and it is fair to suppose a people such as they, who do not gesticulate, must rely upon the labial sounds as the natural medium through which their thoughts may be exchanged. In the primitive life, these sounds, as in the case of other groups of men, were presumably the simplest vocabularies, grunts and gutturals which later developed into words; in the course of time these were modulated, improved and multiplied until there existed a surplus of these symbols of speech, which now as synonyms survive in the variety of the native idiom. Some one has stated the fact neatly in the words of a man of the Micmacs: "Always, everything, two ways we speak!"

The Micmac tongue is pliant. There is a glossary of words with meanings and shades of meaning, which, in some instances, may be compounded so as to describe in further detail what object is considered. German is said to be favored by scientists as a language well suited, because of its qualifying facilities, for use in their expositions; in that sense, the Indian vocabulary is ample for the needs of those who write or speak of Nature as seen in the organic and inorganic life of the tribal habitats. The native words are home-made, coined on the

spot by men who were not oblivious of their surroundings. Nothing over earth or under water, in their environment has been altogether left out of their classifications. The constellations, the local vagaries of wind and weather; varieties of fish, reptiles, birds and mammals; the vegetable and mineral orders, have each their own peculiar designations, given by their best observers, and these with all the lingual connectives are the units constituting their comprehensive natural language, which should not be allowed to go completely out of hearing and out of print.

Let us then notice the effort of the

gray monotony of barn and rail fence which is common to the landscape of that countryside. Tall and shapely trees, constant guards in green cloaks, are his protection against the rude north wind which in that latitude unopposed will even blow the comfort out of the celled and well-secured house of the settlers. In a sylvan valley the tent site is invariably selected within sound of the running water of a brook, where a sawyer once had his mill. There and now, with the discarded rough cuts of lumber, the alabs and eccentric boards, the Indian goes inexpensively to his architecture which is the oldest and sim-

plest of forms, the rounded pyramid of the wigwam. Long stripings of the bark of hemlock, impermeable hanks like the leather in our soles, with boughs of evergreen, are laid the length of the conical framework to serve the same purpose as the moss and clay which closed the crevices between the logs in houses of the pioneers. Since the hut is in the form of a cone, there is a junction of all the rafters, where the boarding and barking abruptly and leaving an aperture for the outlet of smoke and the inlet of air. It is the first flue, out of which has been evolved the chimneys we know. No swallow may nest merrily in it as in the great vents of colonial houses; but those who sit under its brief and sootless walls have but to lift their eyes to behold in a cloudless night the dance of the stars and the wonder of the Milky Way!



In the Micmac country, Nova Scotia

There is no floor there, no rooms. A carpet of fallen leaves with colors richer than in rugs of Turkestan, is laid in the dwelling and immediately outside, its ragged edges merging into the green of the adjoining pastures. Spriggy branches of spruce are spread in a clean and fragrant couch which has the advantage of being always airy and comfortable, warm in winter and cool in summer. The central fire needs no brasier; on the red earth it is kindled, to flourish into a cheerful flame which radiates light and heat in the snug enclosure through the white nights of the northern Januaries. Here there is a tenant who fears no call for the rent, no cost of coal. His fuel and fare alike grow at his very door—that slanting, hingeless door which is never locked against the world.

In a wigwam night's entertainment, their bronzed faces burnished in the soft red light of the embers, when the fire is low, and it is time they are all bed, these Micmac men and women repeat old tales of strong men and great fish, or of animals that talked, and recount the exploits of Glooscap, the avatar of the race, a giant who peddled a stone canoe (the forerunner of war-time concrete ships) in Fundy tides, all in the uncanny days of mammoths, when beavers were large as bison; who lived venturously, and out of his experience taught their forefathers the learning of the forest, and in fact all they knew; who now sits in a (peep back of the sunsets in the absolute west, his wandering over and his work well done.

So it goes—the tented life. No matter how cozy and neat the camp, or how favorably situated, it is home only for a year perhaps, or for a season, depending upon the pursuit followed by its occupants.

This Indian works. Not, however, in the servitude of hours, but capriciously, when so inclined. Perhaps he is best at the cooping, diligently shaping staves with a draw-knife, on an improvised bench under the trees, and contriving the hoops to hold these in the shape of tubs, fragrant white receptacles for the golden butter at the farms, or capacious coolers for the milk, while beside him industriously the squaw of his bosom weaves the switches of young willow and the twigs of alder into the most

durable of baskets, into which the potato harvest is picked; or if the tawny weaver is—as often she is—an artist to the finger-tips, the fragile wickerwork of more ornate and perhaps less useful containers is accomplished in pink and scarlet, green and ochre, with false flowers convoluted like the rose, clustering on the covers and clinging to the interstices on the sides; and these potted berries, like all the warp and wool of this strange weaving, are actually slivered from the limbs of the ash and other flexible growths! The finished article, with a bow of ribbon to set it off, may serve as a vase which will not shatter, a casket for jewels, a holder of silken yarns and generally as a place for little rarities, and however used is a thing of beauty, and a joy as long as it lasts.

Slowly, surely, unfortunately, the customs of the Micmac change to follow the white man's ritual in all things. The feathered headgear and buckskin garments which were combined in the apparel of his ancestors are now seen only on festive occasions. Of his dress, one part only seems unchanged—the moccasins. Oiled boots and polished shoes he will not willingly put to his feet since they are hard and binding in spite of all their excellencies. A bow in his legs, his toes turned in grotesquely, he walks the snow and sward alike more easily in the shoes of his own last, without the rigid sole and heel.

His squaw, too, is caught in the swirl of the new change, although she is not quite out of the old subjection to the lord of the wigwam. She is simple yet, but wisdom grows amazingly in her head. In her period of youth and comeliness she appears slender as the deer, with the same wild look in her eyes.

Few know intimately the home life of these people whose reserve is so admirable. They take their pleasures gracefully, avoiding excess in all things. They seem humble enough, shuffling along in single file, deferentially according you half the road, but not the least of these ever slaves for a master; quietly courteous at home or on the highway you may always expect to find them, although a sort of taciturnity sets in rigorously with them when the stranger becomes in any way offensive or familiar. Their poise is perfect.

It is curious to watch in the little towns where squaws and braves come



Charming Gardens

Every lover of nature will appreciate the beauty of the most unusual pictures in color which are used to illustrate the beautiful and instructive LECTURE BY MR. LORING UNDERWOOD, A LANDSCAPE GARDENER OF BOSTON.

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For particulars of LECTURE, address: Mr. Loring Underwood, 45 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

PREMIER'S PLEDGE TO THE FARMERS

National Farmers Union Deputation Is Received by Mr. Lloyd George to Discuss Wheat Price

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the National Farmers Union was recently received by the Prime Minister to discuss the question of the government's pledge regarding wheat prices. The official report of the proceedings resulting from the deputation's visit to Mr. Lloyd George has now been issued.

R. R. Robbins, president of the union, reminded the Premier of his pledge to the farmers which read: "In order to remove the anxiety which has been expressed by the farmers with regard to the price of the 1920 wheat crop, the government has decided that so long as wheat is still controlled and thereby deprived of a free market, the controlled price of home-grown wheat of sound milling quality, harvested in 1920, shall be the monthly average (c. i. f.), price of imported wheat of similar or comparable quality, provided that the price so paid to the home grower shall not exceed 95s. per quarter of 504 pounds." Mr. Robbins stated that the Farmers Union simply appealed for the fulfillment of this pledge as given by the Premier and as amplified by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A Sense of Security

In his reply the Prime Minister said: "I do not think there is very much between us except on a matter of adjustment of figures. I have consulted my colleagues since my attention was called to this controversy. I feel personally, apart from the fact of being involved in it as Prime Minister and head of the government, under an obligation here. I gave this pledge to them after consulting the Cabinet, in order to give the farmers a sense of security."

"The pledge which I then gave, interpreted by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen in his answer in the House of Commons, I stand by in the letters and in the spirit, and where there is legitimate doubt I am prepared—and I do so after consulting the Cabinet—to give the benefit of the doubt to the farmers because it is of paramount importance that there should be no feeling in an important section of the community that the British Government has broken faith with them. Therefore, I say at once that we stand by these pledges. That means, as I understand it, that the price that will be paid to the farmer in respect of wheat which he markets will be a price which is determined by the cost of milling wheat imported during the two preceding months."

Practical Difficulties

The Prime Minister further stated that the government did not propose to take advantage of the fact that they had decontrolled wheat on January 25. In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George said he would ask them to meet the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food and the Treasury to thrash out exactly what in figures the working out of these conditions would mean. There would be, he said, considerable practical difficulties but they must see how it worked out and if they found there were still some questions, he would see the deputation again and they would clear it up.

Since the above deputation was re-

ceived by the Premier it has been announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food that the scheme for carrying out the promise made by the Prime Minister to the Farmers Union has been completed by the Ministry of Food and will come into operation immediately.

Under the scheme, millers are instructed to pay for home grown wheat of sound milling quality, i. e., of fair average quality for the season, at for milling into flour for human consumption, 95s. per 504 lbs. If bought free on rail, or 95s. per 504 lbs. If delivered into the mill by road. Proportionately lower prices are to be paid for wheat of inferior quality or condition. The price of 95s. per 504 lbs. for home grown wheat of sound milling quality will continue so long as the average c. i. f. cost of imported wheat remains above the parity of that figure.

Home Grown Wheat

In the event of this average falling below the equivalent of 95s. the price of home grown wheat will be adjusted accordingly, and the revised price to be paid by millers will be announced monthly. The above arrangement will come to an end on August 13, 1921.

With regard to the purchases between November 8, 1920, and March 5, 1921, farmers or merchants who sold home grown wheat to millers financially controlled by the Flour Mills Control Committee will be paid the difference (per 504 lbs. of wheat delivered) between the price paid by millers and 95s. free on rail or 95s. delivered into the mill by road.

The ministries desire to emphasize the fact that the National Farmers Union has agreed that payments to persons, whether farmers or merchants, who have sold home grown wheat to millers, will be regarded as a complete fulfillment of the Prime Minister's pledge, as regards transactions between November 8, 1920, and March 5, 1921.

LEGION POSTS IN OTHER LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—At the national headquarters of the American Legion, it is announced that 52 posts of the legion have been chartered outside the United States. The posts are distributed among three territorial possessions and 17 foreign countries of four continents.

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TELEPHONE CASE APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The decision of the Supreme Court denying the city's application for an injunction to restrain the New York Telephone Company from collecting higher rates, and upholding the Public Service Commission's power to authorize such increase pending final decision as to rates, will be appealed immediately, according to John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUTO INDUSTRY IN CANADA GROWING

Capital Invested in Various Plants in 1919 Was \$57,000,000. According to Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The manufacture of automobiles has become an important Canadian industry, a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year ending 1919, which has just been issued, showing that the capital investment at that time was approximately \$57,000,000. Of the 1289 plants, 1236 made repairs, 42 produced accessories, while 11 manufactured automobiles. Ontario is the center of the industry, no less than 439 plants of one kind or another being in that Province at the end of 1919. Quebec came second with 165. It is worthy of note that, in proportion to the population, the largest number of automobiles is to be found in the prairie provinces, this being, doubtless, due to the circumstances that the distances in that portion of the Dominion make the automobile more of a necessity than in some other parts. It is quite possible also that the large number of Americans found there, to some extent, explains the more general use of these machines. So it is found that Saskatchewan has 156 plants, of which all but two make repairs. Alberta has 96, Manitoba 84, British Columbia 54. The returns indicate that the automobile is less generally used in the maritime provinces than in any other portion of Canada. Nova Scotia having only 49 plants, New Brunswick 24, and Prince Edward Island 2.

In 1919 Ontario was the only Province in which automobiles were then manufactured, the capital investment having then been \$48,801,000, of which approximately \$35,000,000 was invested in manufacturing plants. How completely that Province dominates the industry may be seen in the fact that the investment in all the other provinces amounted to no more than \$5,000,000. In capital investment Saskatchewan came next with \$1,813,002.

During 1919 the amount paid in wages and salaries was \$15,339,000. The number of employees was 12,139, of whom over one-half were employed in automobile plants. The materials used during the year were valued at \$11,279,000, no less than \$5,650,000 having been in the manufacture of automobiles. The selling value of the products at the works was \$101,196,000. The number of cars turned out in that year was 87,000, there being 11,000 other machines.

In the export of automobiles and their parts Canada is doing a large and growing trade. In 1915 these exports were valued at \$2,065,000, in 1916 at \$3,431,000; in 1917 at \$7,501,000, and in the year ending March 31, 1921, it was \$19,628,000. Australia and New Zealand are the best markets that Canada has for cars, while the United Kingdom, India, South Africa and the Dutch East Indies also take a goodly number. The United States takes quite a quantity of parts, the value of these during the fiscal year 1919-20 having been \$282,000. Altogether 11,123 cars were exported in the fiscal year ending March, 1921, as compared with 12,750 in 1919.

NEW YORK MARKET STILL REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—The trend of yesterday's dull and reactionary stock market was mainly downward, oils and coppers proving the only noteworthy exceptions. Call money's decline to 6 per cent exerted no perceptible influence on the market, and movements continued to decline. Oil, for instance, part of their gains. Sales approximated 475,000 shares.

Closing prices included: United States Steel 51 1/4, off 1/4; Republic Steel 60 1/4, off 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 14 1/4, up 1/4; Studebaker 78, unchanged; Goodrich 57, off 1/4; Columbia Graphophone 8 1/2, up 1/4; General Asphalt 64, up 1/4; Crucible Steel 78 1/2, off 1/4; Baldwin Locomotive 55 1/2, off 1/4; Pan-American Petroleum 70 1/4, up 1/4; United States Rubber 69 1/2, off 1/4; Reading 67 1/2, off 1/4; American Sugar 88 1/2, off 1/4.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—Recent speculation in Chinese exchange, and purchases made freely on that account (although the Chinese exchange was under the parity of silver) carried the price of silver as high as 34 1/4 d. for cash and 33 1/4 d. for two months. The result of the movement may not be favorable to the future of the market, for the fresh bull accounts opened must sooner or later be liquidated, as China has already more silver than she really needs—and silver is disposed to flow toward the treaty ports, thus increasing the visible stock.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—July wheat declined yesterday to the lowest price this season. Opening quotations were 4 cents to 2 1/2 cents lower. The close was 2 to 2 1/2 cents under the previous close, with May at 1.21 1/2 and July at 1.23 1/2. Corn closed unchanged to 1 1/4 cents lower, with July at 53 1/2. Provisions and hogs were steady.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. May 11 1/2, July 12 1/2, October 12 1/2, December 12 1/2, January 13 1/2, Cotton spot quiet; middling 11 1/2.

DIVIDENDS

The Hiram Kodak Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent on common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record April 30, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, in addition to regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Directors of the Stone-Island Steel & Iron Company have passed the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, due at this time.

The Tanager Company, dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, declared this week, compares with 10 per cent declared a year ago.

The Electric Bond & Share Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 13, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable May 2 to stock of record April 13.

The Kaufman Department Stores Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 30.

The Union Tank Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred and common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 6.

Directors of the Paragon Refining Company have passed the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 11.

The F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 2.

COMMODITY PRICE TREND IN WORLD

While Wholesale Quotations Dropped 8 to 42%, Retail Prices Have Not Kept Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports from nine countries in addition to the United States indicate that wholesale prices throughout the world have declined from 8 to 42 per cent from high points reached last year, and that present wholesale prices in the United States are nearer pre-war levels than in any of the other countries, according to an investigation made by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants Association. Retail prices, however, have not kept pace in this downward trend. The countries studied other than the United States are: Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Australia, India, Japan, and Germany.

The statistics compiled show that wholesale prices in the United States have declined more than 30 per cent since May, 1920, when the high point was reached, but that they are still approximately 50 per cent higher than in 1913. In Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Japan prices are nearly twice as high as before the war, in Sweden 3 1/2, and in France 3 1/4 times the 1913 base, while in Italy goods at wholesale are still more than six times as high as eight years ago. It is reported that commodities in Germany average more than 14 times as high as in July, 1914.

Declines in retail food prices have been from one to six months later than declines in wholesale prices, according to this survey, which states that Canada and the United States saw the peak of retail food prices in June, 1920, India in July, Sweden in August, Australia in September, the United Kingdom in October and Paris, France, in November.

In all of these countries, it is said, wholesale prices rose to relatively higher levels than they have also fallen considerably further and faster than foods at retail.

REVENUE RETURNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to March 19 last, show:

Receipts £1,339,530,063
Expenditure £1,085,691,692
For the corresponding period last year the figures were:

Receipts £1,221,397,197
Expenditure £1,498,963,488

Expenditure is £148,000,000 below the estimate for the year, "including supplementary grants," and, as will be seen from the returns set out above, the revenue exceeds the expenditure to date by £244,000,000.

STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Stockholders of the Prudential Trust Company, which was closed by the Bank Commissioner several months ago, will be held liable for losses of the bank to the full amount of their holdings. After authorization by the Supreme Court enforcing the stockholders' liability, it was learned that the assessment would be 100 per cent, entailing absolute loss for the stockholders.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

OTTAWA, Ontario—A notification has been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the new tariff bill has been passed, giving Canada a preferential tariff of 50 per cent.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

General Situation Varies, With Some Factories Busy and Others on Short Time, But There Are Encouraging Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Conditions in the footwear markets are mixed, some sections doing business on certain grades and qualities, while others are running up to their productive limits on entirely different grades.

Good staple shoes are in such poor demand that factories thus specialized are closed, their organizations dismembered and their return to active conditions a doubtful matter. In the Boston shoe market this is strongly featured, the activity of the past three months coming to those who saw the signs of the times, and prepared to cater to the eccentricities of the consumers.

Western shoe manufacturers are working their plants on reduced schedules, although exploiting their business with vigor, even to the extent of invading the eastern coast cities with samples of quality, and very tempting prices. One encouraging fact was the presence of from 40 to 50 buyers in the Boston shoe market several days last week whose purpose was to place orders, and did so, although with caution.

It is plainly evident that shoe prices, from infants to adults, are top-heavy, notwithstanding they have been four times deflated since January 1. The revised list of prices just issued by the largest shoe manufacturing company of the country, shakes the confidence of buyers in current quotations, and further increases cautiousness.

The Packer Hide Market

Packer hide sales, not previously reported, comprise the following:

	Price	Year
5,000 March Colorado steers	7c.	30c.
7,000 March Butland steers	8	31
1,000 Jan light native cows	8	35
1,500 Jan-Jan native bulls	5	32
50,000 Prior to Jan native cows and steers	7	31
35,000 Prior to Jan native cows	5 to 6	30

The last two lots were bought of packers not reckoned as among the big five, but the sales caused a firmer feeling among the packers, and led to a half-cent advance on butts, and Colorado, and 1 cent on light native steers. The remarkably low prices hides have been sold at for the last month caused the larger tanners to talk a bit, and inquiries brought out predictions that prices have struck too low a basis for permanent lodgment.

The one bullish feature today is the lack of interest packers take in requests for quotations on April pull-offs. There are lots of hides back of April which they would like to move before pushing the Aprils forward, and as the atmosphere is clearing of winters, they wait for events.

For the first time since early fall it is obvious that a better feeling exists among the hide merchants. Most certainly deflation struck this market a hard blow, carrying prices down until the ultimate was below the price ranges of the years prior to the war. It is the common belief, however, that a reaction will soon be in evidence, although no great upward swing may be seen until kindred markets resume an activity dependable in its character.

Of the better grades, no large stocks remain in the packer stores, the surplus running largely on winter's pull-offs, which includes fair amounts of native steers, heavy native cows, and bulls.

The Leather Markets

Conditions in the leather markets are difficult to solve, business is desultory, with rumors enough to set the shrewdest of buyers on his mettle as he enters the market for any sizable purchases. Quotations are the only steady part in the market, and the prices shown in the larger contracts are suggestive of a strong determination to unload, by both dealers and tanners.

It is remarkable how closely this bargaining feature is confined to upper leather, top grades of sole leather still being immune to the attacks of large operators, quotations of which bear a close relation to the selling prices, a condition peculiar to this tannage in hard or easy times.

It is common knowledge that some of the larger shoe manufacturers in the west and east have been plunging in the upper leather markets at prices confidential, and are sending to their clientele a revised price list which shows cuts positively drastic in many of their grades, and gratifying in every instance, particularly so when they were found to be retroactive.

In the regular run of business colored stock still holds its past prestige, black being a poor second. Anything at all novel is sampled freely, and some shades reported well sold up. White skins are again popular so are difficult to get promptly, still any of the brighter colors are backward in deliveries.

None of the staple tannages has such a wide range of quotations as is seen in glazed kid, prices, during the past two weeks, ranging from 15 cents to 90 cents. Good clear skins, bench runs, may be had from 30 cents to 40 cents, but some excellent stock is offered at from 50 cents to 60 cents, while some good leather, somewhat

NORWAY'S FOREIGN TRADE IN PAST YEAR

Most Import Articles Show Decrease, While Exports Have Increased, According to Comparative Figures for 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Christiania News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The foreign trade returns for 1920 are now available, and, as expected, most articles are showing a substantial decrease in import volume compared to 1919, while exports have increased. The import of some foodstuffs have increased.

The meat import amounted to 16,200 tons, compared to 14,500 tons in 1919. Breadstuffs amounted to \$66,000 tons, compared to \$45,000 tons in 1919, and sugar to \$9,800 tons, compared to \$8,900 tons in 1919. During the last months of the year there was a conspicuous decline in the case of sugar.

Norway has considerable holdings of this commodity now. Hog products decreased from 13,500 tons to about 3800 tons, and butter from 3720 to 3670. Spinning materials and drapery goods show a large decrease. There exist stocks of drapery goods in Norway sufficient for a long time to come. In the case of spinning materials, the closing down of mills had its effect already in November.

Among the export figures the fish shows a great increase. Fresh herring from 30,000 to 60,000 tons, stock fish from 7200 to 14,900 tons, split fish from 13,300 to 35,700 tons. Canned foods increased from 14,400 to 20,600 tons. The timber exports show some increase, sawn wood for instance from 281,600 to 310,600 tons. There is a large increase of the export of moist wood pulp, 376,000 tons compared to 365,000, while dry wood pulp has decreased from 19,000 to 9600 tons. Dry cellulose has increased from 132,000 to 211,000 tons. The export of printings is more than doubled, 123,300 tons in 1920; 58,950 tons in 1919. The export of iron ore was 225,700 tons, compared to 33,200 tons in 1919. Wrought metals form a small group, which is, however, not without importance.

SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION BETTER

Distinct Improvement Since Three Months Ago, According to President of G. Amsinck & Co.

NEW YORK, New York—"The situation in South America is distinctly improved, compared with three months ago, but the fundamental cause of the prices of South American products, cannot be removed in a hurry," says President Dieque of G. Amsinck & Co., the largest subsidiary of the American International Corporation.

"Until South American exports bring more money in American and European markets, the ability of South America to buy manufactured goods must be hampered. Recovery must be slow, but it is at least some thing gained if we can feel assured the decline is over and that the next stage will bring improvement."

"Our experience in collections indicates the worst has been seen. Figures from week to week show a rising line on the chart for payments of overdue accounts, and reports from South America are reassuring as to ultimate availability of these accounts."

"We have not suffered greatly from having had goods left on our hands in South America. We have had our share of cancellations, but these have, almost invariably, been accomplished before delivery, in many cases at the initiative of G. Amsinck & Co."

"We have had little or no trouble on inventories, for it has not been our practice to carry merchandise for our own account in quantity. We had not more than \$1,000,000 all told, of goods unsold in the inventory account at the close of the year."

LAND BANK BOND SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Between 40 and 50 per cent of the issue of \$40,000,000 of Federal Land Bank bonds were sold Monday, the first day of sales to investors, it is estimated. This exceeded the amounts anticipated by the managers of the syndicate, which issued the bonds. Some offering houses sold their quotas, and early Monday afternoon had orders for \$3,000,000 more. The balance of the issue, it is expected, will not go as speedily as the first sale, but the syndicate managers are confident of the successful distribution of the entire issue. The managers of the syndicate, which includes over one thousand investment bankers throughout the United States, are: Alexander Brown & Sons, Lee, Higginson & Co., the National City Company, Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbess & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Following a shut-down of six months, the West Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, plant of the American Steel Company will resume May 1. Over 400 men are affected.

WOOL CONVERSION COSTS ARE REDUCED

Action of Yorkshire Carbonizers Is Followed by Similar Action in Belgium—Bradford Combers Lower Their Tariff

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—The action of the Wool Carbonizers Federation (Yorkshire) in reducing their charges has been followed by similar action on the part of the Wool Scourers and Carbonizers Federation of Verviers (Belgium), and this is the first fruits of an organized campaign against the present high costs of production. The Bradford Woolcombers have also moved in the matter, and have just announced an all-round reduction in their combing tariff. A reduction of 3 1/2 per pound has been made in the case of merinos and fine crossbreds, and although topmakers assert that this is not enough, it is at least recognized as being a step in the right direction.

There is reason to believe that some firms have been holding up wool because of their inability to pay the high combing charges, and it is an undoubted fact that considerable weights of wool have been sent to Germany to be combed on account of the lower charges in that country. For instance, the German combing charges for merino and super 58's worked out at 3.31d., calculated at the exchange of 240 marks to the pound sterling, compared with 7 1/4 d. per pound in Bradford. The recent turn of events in the political world will doubtless cause some dislocation in the textile industry of Germany, but until quite recently evidence was accumulating that the wool textile industry of that country was rapidly making headway and the belief was prevalent that the German mill would be in a position to undersell those of the United Kingdom and the United States in practically all the markets of the world.

In all sections of the British industry there is a strong agitation against the present high conversion costs, and it is generally recognized that substantial reductions will have to be made if manufacturers are to find a market for their goods. Under existing conditions we have the anomaly of semi and fully manufactured articles being sold at prices below the cost of replacement, and this is likely to continue while the excess profits operate. Firms anxious to reduce stocks and those in need of ready money are naturally tempted to realize even at a loss, because they know that 60 per cent of that loss will be borne by the government. But this is having a most unfortunate effect upon the industry, inasmuch as there can be no stabilized basis of values so long as these cheap lots are available.

While 5s. per pound may be said to be a fair average market quotation for two-fold 48's yarn, it is a well-known fact that many holders of stock are prepared to accept very much less, and so the whole market is demoralized. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that prices are rapidly approaching the pre-war level; in fact, in some cases they are already below the 1914 level. In the case of tops, 64's average are quoted at about 3s. per pound, compared with 2s. 7d. before the war, while all crossbreds tops below 48's quality are below the 1914 prices. It is felt that this is merely a passing phase and that as soon as buyers get the impression that the bottom has been touched, they will again begin to operate and prices will advance until a level is established more in harmony with present-day conditions. Meanwhile, retailers are still resisting the downward tendency, and most tailors doing a good-class trade are endeavoring to keep up their prices, pleading as an excuse that wages are so much above the pre-war scale.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN MARCH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during March amounted to 437,933 bales of lint and 37,991 of linters, the census bureau announces. Consumption in March last year was 575,739 bales of lint and 31,597 of linters. March consumption was greater than any month since last September and was 20,325 more bales than in February.

Cotton on hand March 31 in consuming establishments was 1,137,790 bales of lint and 208,647 bales of linters, compared with 1,852,996 of lint and 304,230 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses there were 5,235,360 bales of lint and 294,250 of linters, compared with 3,240,197 of lint and 401,955 of linters so held a year ago.

March imports were 27,282 bales, compared with 133,227 last year, and exports were 375,185 bales, including 6845 bales of linters, compared with 794,460 bales, including 4171 of linters, exported in March last year.

Spindles active during March numbered 31,101,946, compared with 34,697,812 in March last year.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Glasgow News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Clyde shipbuilding returns for March show that 20 vessels of 56,226 tons were launched, bringing the productivity for the first quarter of their year up to 153,854 tons. While this is a big advance on last year's output, it consists of orders long since placed, and with the present slackness in placing new orders, the slips may remain empty.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Danzig Bank and Handels-Gesellschaft has decided on 10,000,000 mark increase in capital to finance export trade to Poland. New shares will be taken at 110 by British syndicate.

The Tidewater Oil Company has reduced its price on Veeol products 13 per cent to 24 per cent, effective April 1.

Slash of textile prices at the Frankfurt Fair is said to indicate the further widespread reduction of German prices.

Sales during the first half of the annual spring fur auctions at New York passed the \$1,000,000 mark Wednesday. Beaver skins sold at prices 20 per cent above January figures, and marmot ran 10 per cent above winter prices. Better grades of Persian lamb were unchanged, and most of the less important furs sold at prices lower than those of January.

The Italian paper circulation was reduced 518,000,000 lire during January. Savings in the four largest institutions increased 669,000,000 lire during 1920.

The United States Steel Corporation, through its subsidiary, the National Tube Company, has announced price reductions ranging from 4 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cent on steel pipe. The new prices correspond closely to those recently announced by several independent.

Three large fishing companies, the Export Food Company, the Russo-Japanese Fishing Company and the Kamohatka Fishing Company, are planning to amalgamate with a capitalization of about 28,000,000 yen (approximately \$14,000,000), which about 19,000,000 yen will be paid up.

In the first week of April all previous records of idle freight cars in the United States were broken, the number being 507,242, or 21 per cent of the entire freight equipment of the country.

NAVAL STORES AND LUMBER INDUSTRY

First Three Months of 1921 Show Steady Gain in Exports From Southern United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Southern ports, especially New Orleans, show uniform recovery from the slump of the middle of 1920 in the lumber and naval stores export industry, according to figures just compiled by the United States Customs at Louisiana. The three months of 1921 just passed also show a steady gain in this branch of foreign trade. The statistics compiled show that there has been an actual increase in value, for each month of 1921, in these products, as shipped from New Orleans and from the other ports of the Gulf coast, over the values shipped in the same months of 1919, before the world war, and of 1918, the last year of business before the depression in the lumber industry. While prices have been higher in 1921 than in either of the other years mentioned, there also has been a steady, though smaller, increase in quantity.

The value of the lumber exported from New Orleans in 1920, for example, was \$186,526,752, as compared with \$138,802,166 in 1919. New Orleans leads all southern ports in the amount and value of lumber exported by a considerable margin, the ports in the order of their importance in this export business, after New Orleans, being Mobile, Alabama; Gulfport, Mississippi; Sabine, Texas, and Pensacola, Florida. While all these ports felt a falling off in lumber exports for the latter half of 1920 as compared with the first half, New Orleans showed an actual increase in quantity, as follows: From January 1 to July 1 there were exported 74,197,000 feet, while from July 1 to December 31 the figures were 82,384,000 feet.

Hardwoods fell off at New Orleans from 87,161,000 feet in 1919 to 31,769,000 feet in 1920. All soft woods decreased in the same period, but pine increased from 69,212,000 feet in 1919 to 95,850,000 in 1920. Timbers fell from 132,993,000 feet to 171,008,000 feet in the same period. Staves were about as usual, though a slight increase was shown in 1920 over 1919, both in quantity and, as was to be expected, in value. Spain continued the heaviest market for southern staves, while Cuba showed a steady growth in demand for southern pine lumber and naval stores.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS' EARNINGS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Based on stock capitalization, the Boston national banks in business during the 51 weeks ending February 21 last showed composite net earnings of 20.53 per cent. A better test of earning power is against capital stock, surplus and undivided profits. On this latter basis the profits are reduced to 10.35 per cent on the so-called "working capital" of \$80,023,937 as of February 21. For the full 1919 calendar year these institutions earned 10.65 per cent on \$75,325,751 working capital, and in 1918 exactly 10 per cent on the \$71,833,000 working capital.

The Merchants National Bank, which earned for its \$3,000,000 stock in the late 51 weeks the high percentage of 43.47 per cent, also leads in earnings on working capital, with a showing of 15.85 per cent. The biggest banks, the First and Shawmut, run closely together with records of 10.22 per cent and 10.16 per cent, respectively. In the full calendar year the Shawmut earned 13.22 per cent, and led all of the Boston national banks in this respect.

ITALY'S SILK TRADE GAINS GRADUALLY

Private Advices to Boston Bank Indicate That Both the Cotton and Wool Industries Are Generally Very Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Private advices from Italy to the First National Bank of Boston under recent date state that toward the end of February a gradual improvement began in the silk market. In addition to a notable increase in the demand from America, there has been a lively interest in various qualities of raw silk on the part of European mills, within the limits of the restricted activities of the silk weaving mills. This improvement checked the decline in prices that had been in progress, added by speculators, and there has been some advance in prices. Dealings in silk waste have been limited, but the demand is a little more active. Holders, however, are not disposed to accept the present prices. Owing to a revival of the demand from England the market for silk fabrics is fairly active, although consumption keeps below production and available stocks.

Business in raw cotton generally is very quiet and limited to a few parcels of spot goods. Offers from abroad and stocks available here are still plentiful. Prices have continued to fall. The market for cotton yarns and cloth is calm. Several contracts entered into some time ago between weavers and spinners are being executed. The latter aim at harmonizing the quotations for yarns with the altered cost of the raw material, in order to facilitate the conclusion of new contracts and to bring the absorption of the production, on the part of manufacturers, within normal limits.

The dullness of the world's markets for textile raw wool has been felt in Italy, and the demand on the part of consumers has been limited. Sardina raw wool is quoted in Genoa at 800 to 850 lire per quintal, but it would seem that at these prices some holders are not disposed to part with their holdings. The market for raw wool for mattresses is also very quiet. Prices for all qualities, both national and foreign, have dropped about 30 per cent, as compared with prices prevailing two or three months ago. However, the forecast on the new production, which promises to be plentiful, is rather optimistic. Experts believe that no heavy fall in prices is probable for the consumption of this article cannot be appreciably reduced. There is little activity in wool yarns and fabrics, owing to a reduction both in consumption and demand, the abundance of stocks on hand, and the collapse of prices of raw material.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY MIXED

LONDON, England

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISSOURI HAS
A STRONG TEAM

Coach J. F. Miller Expects Varsity Baseball Nine Will Make a Splendid Showing in Missouri Valley Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, Missouri—University of Missouri has entered the Missouri Valley Conference baseball championship race, with more than an even chance for winning the championship, according to J. F. Miller, the coach. Improvement in the team of the present year over the one which represented this university last year is seen in every department, Miller says. The same opinion is reflected around the campus.

A string of five pitchers has been worked out by Miller through the practice season. They are H. S. Pruitt '23, J. E. Smith '23, H. B. Shepard '23, T. F. Picklin '23, and Gerald Mattox '22. Of these Pruitt stands out as the strongest on the squad. On him will fall the greatest burden throughout the season. Next come Picklin and Mattox. In order, Shepard lacks experience, but is expected to develop into a good worker as the season progresses. A. L. Luther '23, who will be eligible for the varsity after the opening of the next university term on April 28, can work with credit against any pitcher in the valley.

J. L. Murphy '22 will catch for Missouri, provided he remains in the university after the close of the present term. If he leaves, R. L. Simpson '22, who in the meantime is utility outfielder, is capable of taking his place. K. L. Keller '21 has been a strong contender for this position, too.

The regular lineup for the rest of the diamond in the opening series is as follows: First base, W. J. Stroeter '21; second base, Carl Huber '21; third base, Jack Fulbright '21; shortstop, Robert Lam '21. The outfield will be well taken care of by Capt. C. J. Lowrance '22, L. J. Roberts '22, and R. R. O'Reilly '22. Utility infielders are W. E. Williams '22, and H. I. McCoy '23. Herbert Bunker '23, football and basketball star, is developing into one of the hardest-hitting men on the squad and will be worked into the outfield at the first sign of weakening there.

Of the men who have been named, six already wear the "M". They are Captain Lowrance, Roberts, Williams, Lam, Huber, and Stroeter. The others are new faces on the varsity squad. The schedule of championship games for the remainder of the season is as follows:

April 22-23—Ames at Columbia; 24-25—Washington at Columbia.
May 4-5—Kansas at Lawrence; 6-7—Kansas Aggies at Manhattan; 13-14—Washington at St. Louis; 20-21—Kansas at Columbia.

FOUR GAMES IN
THE NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	2	1	.667
New York	3	1	.750
Boston	4	2	.667
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	1	5	.167

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Chicago
St. Louis at Cincinnati

RESULTS TUESDAY
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2
Pittsburgh 14, Chicago 2
New York 9, Boston 1
New York at Boston (a. m. postponed)

CHICAGO LOSES FIRST GAME
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago lost its first game of the season when Pittsburgh collected 19 hits off Martin and Fahr won the game, 14 to 2. Pittsburgh scored nine of their runs in the ninth inning. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 9 3—19 10 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 13 2
Batteries—Hutton and Schmidt; Martin, Fahr and O'Farrell. Umpire—Quigley and O'Day.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After Brooklyn had tied the score in the seventh inning, Philadelphia came through with another run in the eighth and won, 3 to 2. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—3 13 1
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Ringer and Bruggy; Ruetter, Cadore and Miller. Umpire—Hart and McCormick.

ST. LOUIS WINNER, 6 to 1
CINCINNATI, Ohio—St. Louis evened the series with Cincinnati, winning, 6 to 1. May held the Reds to seven scattered hits. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—6 12 1
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 1
Batteries—May and Clemens; Marquard, Coumbe and Hargreaves. Umpire—Richter and Moran.

NEW YORK BEATS BRAVES, 9 to 1
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After the game scheduled for the morning had been postponed, the New York Giants hit their way to a 9-to-1 victory over the Boston Braves in the afternoon. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York..... 2 0 0 0 4 2 1 0—9 8 2
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Batteries—Douglas, Gaston, Smith; McMillan, Scott, Cooney, O'Neil and Gowdy. Umpire—Brennan and Kneiss.

COLUMBIA LOSES
SWIMMING MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In the closing intercollegiate dual swimming meet of the season the University of Pennsylvania defeated Columbia University in Weightsman Hall Pool Saturday night, by the score of 34 to 19. It was the second time during the season that the Red and Blue defeated the Blue and White in the tank.

Capt. M. F. Armstrong '23 was the individual star for Pennsylvania, with two first places. He also decided the relay in his team's favor when he swam anchor. The 50-yard dash and fancy dive went to Armstrong. He defeated Walter Eberhardt '22, the Columbia star, in the 50-yard by less than a foot in 25.3-56.

One of the real surprises was in the plunge for distance when J. P. Burak '22 and P. H. Kohler '22, Pennsylvania's two stars who have been consistent winners in all the dual meets this season, were beaten by William Mahar '22 of Columbia. The New Yorker covered 75 feet, while the best Burak could do was 74 feet and Kohler was 3 inches short of that mark.

The relay race was one of the most exciting ever seen in Weightsman Hall, and it was not until Armstrong started for Pennsylvania that the Red and Blue was put in the running. His great sprint beat Eberhardt by a scant foot.

Kenneth Rambo '23, Pennsylvania, beat his teammate, L. R. Bechtel '23 in the 220-yard swim by a yard in 3m. 51.3-55.

For the second time this season, Columbia was successful in the water-polo match, defeating the Red and Blue, 39 to 5. By winning from Pennsylvania the Columbia team tied for second place in the intercollegiate League race with Yale University, each team winning five and losing three matches. The summary of the swimming meet follows:

50-Yard Race—Won by M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; Walter Eberhardt, Columbia, second; R. H. Lowndes, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 51.3-55.

100-Yard Race—Won by Walter Eberhardt, Columbia; Kenneth Rambo, Pennsylvania, second; R. H. Lowndes, Columbia, third. Time—4m. 40-41.

220-Yard Race—Won by Kenneth Rambo, Pennsylvania; L. R. Bechtel, Pennsylvania, second; Isaac Schiff, Columbia, third. Time—8m. 51-52.

Plunge for Distance—Won by William Mahar, Columbia, distance, 75ft.; J. P. Burak, Pennsylvania, second, 74ft.; P. H. Kohler, Pennsylvania, third, 73ft. 5in.

Fancy Dive—Won by M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; Louis Bolback, Columbia, second; Herman Weiner, Pennsylvania, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (L. R. Bechtel, H. A. Martz, Kenneth Rambo, M. F. Armstrong); second, Columbia University (A. L. Chrysal, Paul Bernard, R. H. M. Lowndes, Walter Eberhardt). Time—1m. 45-46.

ST. LOUIS WINS, 4 to 1
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis defeated Chicago today, taking the game 4 to 1. Sothern, pitching for St. Louis, was never in danger. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—4 9 1
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 8 2
Batteries—Sothern and Seaver; Faber and Schalk. Umpire—Evans and Hildebrand.

CLEVELAND WINS, 12 to 3
DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers lost their third game of the season when the Cleveland Champions took advantage of the seventh and pounded Hollings and Cole for nine runs. The final score was 12 to 3. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 0—12 14 0
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 9 3
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Hollings, Cole and Bassler. Umpire—Owens and Chilli.

WASHINGTON IS WINNER, 14 to 6
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington scored another victory, winning from Philadelphia, 14 to 6. Twelve of the 14 runs were made in the first three innings. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington..... 1 2 5 0 0 1 1—14 12 2
Philadelphia..... 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—6 10 3
Batteries—Schacht and Gharriy; Rommel, Keefe and Perkins. Umpire—Morris and Connolly.

VAUGHAN WINS AMATEUR TITLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—M. J. Vaughan won the final round of the English Amateur Snooker pool championship, recently held at the old Burroughes Hall, defeating S. H. Fry, the amateur billiards champion, who was winner of the Snooker title in 1919.

Vaughan, previous to his match with Fry, had disposed of A. R. Wisdom, the holder, by 2 games to 1 with an aggregate of 180 to 152. He defeated Fry by 4 games to 3, the aggregate in the final round being 384 and 378.

ZUNA IS WINNER
OF MARATHON

Breaks Former Record and Finishes Strongly in 2h. 18m. 57.3-5s.—C. H. Mellor Second and Trivoulidas Is Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frank Zuna of the Panlist Athletic Club of New York not only won first prize in the Boston Athletic Association twenty-fifth annual American Marathon race from Ashland to Boston, yesterday afternoon, but he established a new record for the 25 miles of 2h. 18m. 57.3-5s. This is 2m. 20.3-5s. faster than the former mark made by M. J. Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York in 1912.

Conditions were very favorable to the runners. The roads were in fine shape, the skies were dull and there was more or less of a following breeze. These conditions were much like those which prevailed the year Ryan made the former record.

Zuna ran a wonderful race from start to finish. Running almost side by side with C. H. Mellor of the Logan Square Athletic Club of Chicago, he took the lead between South Framingham and Natick and was never headed. These two runners kept together practically side by side until they approached Lake Street, which is about five miles from the finish, when Zuna began to open up a slight lead, and at the 20-mile mark he was leading by about a mile. From then on he gained slightly with every mile and he finished strongly, 3m. 14.3-5s. ahead of Mellor, who was an easy second.

Peter Trivoulidas, the 1920 winner, representing the Millrose Athletic Association of New York, finished in third place. He was rather slow in getting started, and did not appear among the leaders until they had covered 11 miles, when he worked up into ninth position. From then on he gradually worked up toward the leaders, but did not have the speed to catch Zuna or Mellor. He finished strongly in 2h. 27m. 41s., which was nearly two minutes faster than his winning time in 1920.

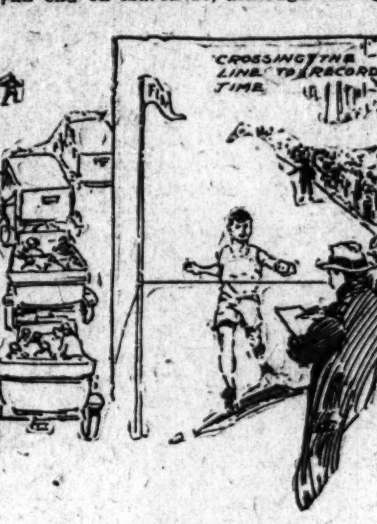
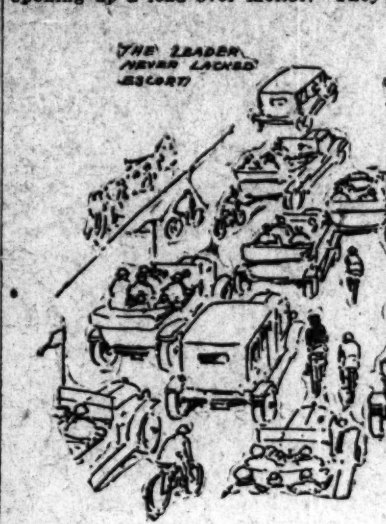
C. W. A. Linder of the Boston Athletic Association, who finished third last year and won the event in 1919, was a close fourth. Linder took the lead at the start, but when South Framingham was reached he was running in fourth place.

Edouard Fabre, who won the event in 1915, finished in sixth place. He ran the course faster yesterday than he did the year he won it and finished strongly. The fourth one of the former winners who started, W. J. Kennedy of the Morningside Athletic and Social Club of New York, finished in fourteenth place, some 13 minutes behind the time in which he won the event in 1917. He did not finish nearly as fresh as the other runners and announced as he crossed the finish line that it was the last Marathon he would run.

Fifty-six of the 77 runners who

and Christensen were still running in that order with only a few yards separating them. Here they were cheered by the Wellesley College girls. Not very far behind the leaders came a second group, led by Linder, with A. R. Michelson of Stamford, Connecticut, and Runar Ohman of Milton, Massachusetts, closely bunched. The time at this point was 1h. 1m. 43s.

The runners were occupying the same positions when they reached Newton Lower Falls, about 15 miles from the start, and the leaders' time was 1h. 17m. 13s. From this point to Lake Street, which is about 19 miles from the start, Zuna and Mellor began to draw away from the rest of the field and Zuna was also gradually opening up a lead over Mellor. They



Along the line of the Marathon

passed the Lake Street station with Zuna leading by about a minute, his time being 1h. 50m. 48s.

Passing Coolidge Corner, which is about two miles from the finish, Zuna was leading by about two minutes, his time being 2h. 5m. 13s., which is the first timing point at which Zuna was ahead of the previous record, Ryan's time at that point having been 2h. 6m. 26s. Michelson and Linder moved up at this point and passed Christensen and Trivoulidas. On the down grade from Coolidge Corner Trivoulidas quickened his pace and he soon regained third place, which he was able to hold to the finish.

One of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed one of these races lined the course and cheered the runners as they passed. The order and times of the first 15 finishers follow:

Position	Runner and club—	H.	M.	S.
1	Frank Zuna, Panlist A. C., New York	2	18	57.3
2	C. H. Mellor, Logan Square A. C., Chicago	2	22	12
3	Peter Trivoulidas, Millrose A. A., New York	2	27	41
4	C. W. A. Linder, Boston A. A., New York	2	28	2
5	A. R. Michelson, Stamford, Connecticut	2	29	25
6	Edouard Fabre, St. Alphonse A. A., Boston	2	31	34
7	Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., New York	2	32	36
8	O. J. Laakso, Millrose A. A., New York	2	33	39
9	John Goff, St. Christopher Club, New York	2	37	35
10	R. F. Conboy, 74th Regiment Infantry, Buffalo	2	38	38
11	M. J. Lynch, Algonquin Club, Washington, D. C.	2	38	51
12	Alfred Rodgers, Halifax, N. S.	2	40	12
13	Clifton Mitchell, St. Christopher Club, New York	2	40	40
14	W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York	2	42	30
15	Wallie Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., Chicago	2	45	47



Zuna and Mellor running shoulder to shoulder

were entered to start faced the starting pistol which was fired promptly at 12 o'clock by G. V. Brown, former athletic manager of the Boston Athletic Association. Conditions were favorable to fast time, although at the very start the runners faced a strong quartering wind which soon shifted and helped them. At Ashland Station, about one mile from the starting point, Linder was leading the field, which was closely bunched. Going into South Framingham, four miles from the start, Schou Christensen of the Logan Square Athletic Club, Chicago, was holding a slight lead with Zuna and Mellor side by side and close on the leader's heels. Linder had dropped back to fourth place. The time at this point was 2m. 52s.

Between South Framingham and Natick the leaders ran along without any marked change until they were about to enter Natick Square, when Zuna and Mellor moved up into first and second places. This was slightly more than eight miles from the finish, and the leader's time was 44m. 21s.

Passing Wellesley, which is about 13 miles from the start, Zuna, Mellor

WATSONIANS WIN
SCOTTISH TITLE

Capture the Rugby Football Championship Honors of That Country on March 26

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Watsonians Rugby Football Club has won the Scottish championship, an honor which it has well deserved for consistent play during the present season. The season proper, so far as club contests are concerned, came to an end on March 26, although during

mer Pupils for the second time this season played a drawn game. It was a keenly fought and fairly even contest, with the Stewart's men having slightly the better of the play. Ivan Tait, Stewart's College, came nearest to scoring. He had opportunities, but he also had one of his off days and could not take passes. Galt were in Edinburgh, playing the Royal High School Former Pupils, and were winners by a single point. In the first game between these two teams the school men were winners by the same narrow margin. In the west of Scotland the only game played was that between the West of Scotland and the Glasgow Academicals; and if the latter won by 17 points to 0, the West had quite a fair share of the play, and did not deserve so severe a defeat.

BAERLEIN WINS
RACKETS TITLE

Takes English Amateur Singles Championship for the Eighth Time and Equals Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A. M. Baerlein, the amateur rackets singles champion of England, retained his title in the 1921 tournament, held recently at Queen's Club, defeating Hon. G. N. Bruce, in the challenge round, by 3 games to 0, 15-5, 15-8, 15-10. This is the eighth time that Baerlein has won the singles championship, and he thus equals the record of the well-known H. K. Foster. Bruce, who played throughout in excellent form, never looked like losing the title from its owner, although he experienced comparatively little difficulty with the other players who fell before his racket. In the first round he defeated Gen. S. H. Sheppard, the army player, who was runner-up in the army singles championship recently. General Sheppard, it may be mentioned, won the amateur championship in 1906.

In the doubles championship Baerlein and G. G. Kershaw, the holders, did not defend their title, which thus went to Bruce and H. W. Leatham, who defeated J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams in the final round by 4 games to 2, the score being 15-10, 14-17, 11-15, 17-14, 15-12, 18-17. Simpson and Williams are both Oxford University men, and are a formidable pair, the hitting of the former in rallies being truly terrific. Williams, who appeared less spectacular, backed his partner up well, but the superior play of their opponents, especially the service of Bruce, was sufficient to carry the day.

MISS A. W. STIRLING
LOSES FIRST MATCH

LONDON, England—Miss A. W. Stirling, United States woman golf champion, who is entered in a majority of the European titular tournaments this season, made her first appearance in a match on an English course Monday. She played in a special woman-against-man match at Stoke Poges and although defeated by her male opponent, made a most favorable impression among expert critics.

She drew R. H. de Montmorency as opponent and under the rules of the contest received an extra stroke at alternate holes throughout the match, which de Montmorency won by 4 and 2.

In the same match Miss Cecil Leitch, British woman champion from 1914 to 1920, defeated C. J. H. Tolley of Oxford University, British amateur champion for 1920, by 6 and 4. The men won the foursome match, Darwin, the English internationalist, and R. H. Wethered of Oxford University defeating Miss Stirling and Mrs. Dobell, ex-champion of Great Britain, by 1 up.

DISTILLERY LOSES
TO GLENAVON, 2 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—Two Belfast City Association Football Cup ties were held on April 2, the chief one ending in a victory for Glentoran at the expense of Linfield. This proved in a way a somewhat one-sided game, because the Irish Cup holders won more or less as they liked. Glentoran won by 3 goals to 0, Hugh Meek scoring one, and James Davey getting the other two in the second period. There can be no doubt as to the superiority of Glentoran, who so far have proved the team of the year.

Distillery visited Lurgan to meet Glentoran on April 2 and met with defeat by 2 to 1. That is nothing new for any visiting team, as only one club has won in Lurgan since the season began, that being Linfield. On the occasion under notice Glentoran won by 2 goals to 1. The winners' goals were registered in the first half by Samuel Steele and James Connor, while in the second half the lead was reduced by Samuel Chambers.

put forth by some of Jed-Forest's supporters that should their team defeat the Watsonians it would tie for the club championship with them, each team having met with three reverses. That claim, however, was not made by the Jed-Forest Club, and before the match the players thereof called C. S. Nimmo, the Watsonian captain, into their dressing room, and told him that as a club they entirely dissociated themselves from anything that had been said regarding the matter. Jed-Forest recognized that, win or lose, the Watsonians were champions, and thereupon gave three cheers for them. Nimmo acknowledging the compliment. It was a sporting action on the part of the Border men. The claim that had been put forward was that Jed-Forest had played extra matches with Hawick and Selkirk, and that both of these were carefully noted as "friendly" games at the time. Jed-Forest lost both, and both were counted against them in the Scottish championship table. It was argued that, having been marked "friendly," they should not have been so counted.

Jed-Forest never looked good enough to hold the Watsonians on March 26, far less defeat them. They put up a good battle forward, but the backs were outclassed by those of the Watsonians. L. J. Dunn, who won the Scottish hurdles championship when a schoolboy two years ago, scored three tries and C. S. Nimmo the other, three of the four being converted by A. C. Gillies. This was Jed-Forest's last match this season, but the Watsonians had two more to play. These, however, were not championship engagements. They had to meet Northumberland County, at Newcastle, and Hartlepool Rovers at Hartlepool. Stewart's College and Heriot's For-

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WESLEYAN NAMES SWIFT

MIDDLETON, Connecticut—The Wesleyan University lawn tennis team has elected R. P. Swift '21 of New Britain, Connecticut, captain. Swift has played on the varsity for three years.

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VIGILANCE ON THE CANADIAN BORDER

Although Liquor Smuggling Has Been Reduced Officials Are Aware That Alertness Is Required to Stamp Out Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A growing improvement has been brought about in the situation arising from the smuggling of whisky across the international border from Manitoba into the United States. Shortly after the referendum was passed which put an end to the importing of liquor into the Province, the combined forces of the provincial police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and customs officials initiated a campaign against whisky runners with the result that a startling condition of affairs was revealed.

It was shown that a "crime trail" was in operation with scores of operatives, and two headquarters at Minot, North Dakota and on a farm between Piorson, Manitoba, and Gainsboro, Saskatchewan. The police discovered that so widely extended were the ramifications of this "combine" that even the provincial police department was included; indeed, Commissioner J. G. Rattray admitted, during the course of the investigation, that corruption had reached his force and that several men had been discharged for giving out important information.

Three of these men, one of them a former inspector of the Manitoba Temperance Act Administration Department, were subsequently arrested on charges of having given bribes to them not to record supplies which came to them. Although a book was produced in which one of the accused had made a record of all the liquor he had received and sold, and he admitted its genuineness, all three were acquitted by the jury, a fact which bewildered the presiding judge, and caused the origin of rumors of "underground influence."

Smugglers Hard Pressed

That these rumors were not altogether wide of the mark can be gathered from the admission obtained from a number of the smugglers who were caught red-handed, that they had been promised police protection. It was learned, indeed, that many American smugglers were guaranteed from interference by their Canadian counterparts, who said they had "fixed" the Canadian police, and as additional surety, offered to pay the penalty should they be apprehended.

During the period of the police investigation, there were nightly revolver battles on "the trail" and the smugglers, finding their activities seriously hampered, adopted desperate means of ridding themselves of the police. Traced to the secret roads which they had worn smooth in their numerous trips over the border, the smugglers in high powered automobiles disobeyed all orders to halt, and rode directly at any policeman who stationed himself in the road to intercept them. Many of the officers had narrow escapes from the fast flying automobiles even as they jumped aside into a ditch.

The "ring" also had at its disposal a "fleet" of aeroplanes and many automobiles, 44 of which were captured and held for double duty before being released. The airplanes left Canada loaded with whisky and evidence was obtained that they returned with cargoes of drugs, silk goods and even fire-arms. None of the planes was ever captured, but on one occasion a large automobile, acting as a tender for the flying machine, was forced to surrender, and seized by the customs officers. No liquor was found on it, but its occupants were fully armed, and in addition, spare arms were found stowed away in various places in the car.

Threats Issued

The activities of the police and other authorities during the campaign so disconcerted the rum runners that they adopted the desperate expedient of offering a reward of \$15,000, among themselves, to the one who would dispose of the Rev. F. L. Watkins, of the North Dakota Enforcement League. At the same time, a reward of \$2000 was offered to anyone who would recapture from the police any of the automobiles seized from the smugglers. As a result of this, a garage keeper, to whom the police had entrusted a captured automobile, was forced to get out of bed in the middle of the night and release the auto to one of the whisky dealers. This car was immediately run over the border.

Shipments Watched

On numerous occasions officers' lives were threatened if they did not desist in their activities, and one time some one cut into the conversation of a mounted policeman with a superior and warned them both to "keep off the job." If they did not, the mysterious voice said, "they would be got." The policeman, who was living near the "front line," immediately moved his residence. Next day the officer's room was entered and several maps of routes usually followed by the rum dealers in their nocturnal tourings were stolen.

The countryside was, even for a time, thrown into a state of terror by the nightly pistol fights between the police and the desperadoes. Raids upon whisky storehouses were made at towns such as Gainsboro, Saskatchewan, Carleton Place, Carleton Place, and Lyleston, Manitoba. The raiders decided upon this course of obtaining liquor supplies, apparently when they found that their shipments in a legitimate way were closely watched by the police.

Early in the game the participation in the illicit liquor business by farmers who lived adjacent to the border was a constant source of inconvenience to the police, although not a dangerous one. Usually the catching and fining of one homesteader deterred his neighbors from continuing the profitable "sideline." When it was found difficult to obtain liquor from one source, the Manitoba law prohibited the sale of liquor in the Province, except for medicinal purposes—some farmers in isolated districts conceived the idea of installing a still and manufacturing their own. A few made "connections" with ready purchasers on the American side of the border, and thus a steadily growing trade was developed until a ship was made, police stepped in, and fines ranging from \$500 to \$1000 were imposed.

Stringent Measures Adopted

The police by now have become aware of the numerous and varied expedients adopted by the ambitious to evade the law, so that any sort of illicit liquor trading is extremely dangerous for a trader. Since the strict prohibition law went into effect on February 1, more stringent measures have been adopted by the police both in scouring the country districts for violators of the law, and in administering punishment to those who are caught.

Officials, however, fully realize that they must not rest upon their laurels but must, if anything, be more alert than ever.

NEGRO SITUATION IN SOUTH IS IMPROVED

Dr. Alexander Mann Sees Evidence of Better Relationship—Interracial Commission and Schools Declared a Great Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Abundant evidence of a changed condition between the whites and blacks of the south, gathered on a trip through the southern states, has convinced him that "the old idea that the Negro can go just so far and no farther" has been forever discarded. Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity Church, discussing the situation as he found it, in Tuskegee, Hampton and similar institutions, and particularly, in the so-called "interracial commission" he sees the solution of the national problem.

The exceeding loyalty to the United States of the boys and girls in the Negro schools particularly impressed him. Dr. Mann said, despite many unfair discriminations which still exist, but he added, these young people look to see these wrongs righted "in and through the political genius and the ordered freedom of the Government of the United States." Dr. Mann said that he feels that "it is immensely significant, in days like these, when some, at any rate, of the student communities of the north are indulging themselves in the luxury of imagining how some fanciful scheme, which owes its chief attraction to the fact that it has never been tried on a great scale, is going to advance the nation and the world," while the Negro boys and girls "are putting their faith in the Anglo-Saxon conception of freedom."

"The progress that has been made in the south is unmistakable," he went on; "the spirit shown is one of enthusiasm and of hope; the merely material advances made have been remarkable. Remember that while the door of political privilege may seem to be shut in the south and open in the north, that other door of economic opportunity, of the opportunity to do an honest day's work, the freedom to enter into any trade or profession, is wide open in the south, and of the two doors there can be no question as to which one is in the elevation of a race must come first."

"One of the most significant and hopeful things is the new movement among white men and women in the south for the formation of the so-called interracial commission, which in every one of the southern states is to have a state committee composed of certain leaders of the white race and of an equal number of leaders of the black race. The work of the commission is to put into every one of the 800 counties of the states of the south a county committee, and in the two years that have elapsed since the formation of the commission 600 of the 800 counties have been organized. This means that in every one of these counties there is a little group of men and women, both white and black, who will work in constructive fashion on any problem that may arise."

"The south recognizes the fact that from now on the south is responsible for the Negro. They know that never again will there be anything in the way of federal interference, and because they know it, because they know the responsibility is theirs, they are striving to effect justice and peace and good will between the races. Let us all, by word or deed, say Godspeed to the only form of organization—an organization of the white and black men and women—by which this problem is to be dealt with in the south. It is a national problem, and it will be solved as the forces of intelligence, virtue, disinterestedness and self-sacrifice in the nation north and south cooperate in the frankest confidence for that solution."

SCHOOL CITIZENSHIP WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office

LONG BEACH, California.—Diplomats from Long Beach night school classes signed by Long Beach school authorities are accepted by the United States judiciary as evidence of qualification for citizenship, and 17 graduates of that class have been admitted to citizenship this year. A plan for cooperation in Americanization efforts is being made by the night school directors to industries, civic, religious, and club organizations.

WOMEN DECLARED ALERT POLITICIANS

Honorary President of League of Women Voters Says Recent Convention Proved Their Ability to Take Part in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the League of Women Voters fills a real need, and has a definite place of its own in the affairs of the country, is the conviction which the league's recent convention in Cleveland, Ohio, has left with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its honorary chairman. The convention was well attended, remarkably so, and indicative of the widespread interest of women in their own participation in the affairs of the country, so Mrs. Catt told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on her return from Cleveland.

"It was most heartening to see the intelligent, well-informed way in which those women discussed the problems of the day, and to hear the intelligent questions which they asked. And it was particularly interesting and inspiring to note how those women of different political parties could get together to discuss methods of accomplishing their common aims. That convention destroyed all doubts that women could not work together. There were many strongly partisan women there, but they could all lay down party feeling when striving for an ideal. And they were gathered there for service, not looking for preferment or patronage, but eager only to do their part to make this a better country. I was impressed with their philosophical attitude, their willingness to take the parties as they found them, and to work in them to make them better."

Purposeful Activity

"The object of the league, as has been stated from the beginning, is to foster education for citizenship and to secure improved legislation. I came to the conclusion that the league was strong enough to withstand any attacks against it, because of its solidarity and its own understanding of its aims. The most hopeful thing in the convention was the evidence of how groups of women had thought out a question and had arrived at a settled conviction as to what should be done. Last year's spirit of hope had given way this year to a surety and definiteness of purpose which was the result of understanding."

"One interesting thing done was the abolishing of the committee on efficient government and the turning over of its work to the general board, thus making that one of the chief objects of the league. The convention went on record as favoring the direct primary rather than the party convention. Resolutions were adopted calling upon President Harding and Congress to make this government initiative, if necessary, a movement leading toward a reduction in armament. It was further resolved that a committee be appointed to find ways and means of discovering the sentiment regarding disarmament in the United States, and to forward that to Congress."

Constructive Program

"The league went on record as endorsing the legislation to regulate the meat-packing industry. It also raised \$50,000 for its next year's budget. 'The committees on child welfare, social morality, production and distribution of food, protection of women in industry, efficient government, American citizenship and uniform laws regarding women and children, held conferences the first day. These were all addressed by experts and specialists in the fields, so there were many well-known and well-informed persons present."

"This convention seemed to me like the first venture of women with their votes into the real field of politics, not the more or less superficial adoption of policies already prepared by their parties, but the plunging into the realities of politics by inquiring into the right and wrong of the ideals already established, and how they might be made better. They were all sincere and earnest, and intelligent in their aim to make themselves efficient citizens of an efficient government, to secure legislation to bring this about, and to train women to a better understanding of the fundamentals of our government and how to bring about the improvement in it. They have proved, too, that they can work together, and cooperate effectively, while remaining active in their own party organizations."

BOSTON BUILDING TRADE OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the severance of relations with the trade unions as such by the organized building trades employers of Boston and other Massachusetts cities, and the opening of an employment bureau by the Building Trades Employers Association, the building situation, which has been tied up by a strike since January, has entered definitely into an open shop condition. Applications for employment at the Boston bureau with its establishment yesterday numbered more than 500, in which employers see a general settlement among the workers to resume operations.

The present situation was first precipitated by an announced reduction of 10 cents an hour, from \$1 to 90 cents an hour, by the employers, resulting in a strike by the building trade unions. Several agencies have attempted to effect a settlement of the deadlock, including the Mayor of Boston, the Governor and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the failure of all parleys has resulted in the announcement of the establishment of the open shop in the Boston trade. In answering applicants to work the employers, for the present, ask no questions concerning union membership.

CELEBRATION HELD ON PATRIOTS DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Dressed in colonial civilian costume of the latter part of the eighteenth century, two riders, impersonating Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr., rode yesterday over the routes from Boston to Lexington and Concord taken by the two colonial patriots who went to warn of the approach of the British troops in the morning of April 19, 1775. These riders took a leading part in the annual Patriots Day observances, which commemorated the historical events of the day and which were participated in by veterans of the more recent wars from the towns and cities that sent aid in 1775 to the "embattled farmers" at Lexington and Concord.

The activities of the celebration centered in Lexington with a large military and civic parade of members of war veterans organizations and school children, culminating in the unveiling of a tablet to the Minute Men and reception of the two riders from Boston. Exercises emphasizing the ideals which actuated the heroes of 1775 in their strike for liberty were held in Haverford, Boston, Arlington, Somerville, Brookline and Cambridge, along the route of the patriot riders. Athletic events, other local celebrations and an open-air patriotic program on Boston Common also marked the observance of the day.

LABOR RALLIES TO OPPOSE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following passage by the Massachusetts House of Representatives of the Whidden bill, which would permit suit being brought against voluntary associations, the Boston Central Labor Union has appealed to organized labor of the city and State to concentrate its protest on the Senate when it sits Wednesday in Haverford, Boston, Arlington, Somerville, Brookline and Cambridge, along the route of the patriot riders. Athletic events, other local celebrations and an open-air patriotic program on Boston Common also marked the observance of the day.

PRESIDENT AIDS SALVATION ARMY

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—President Harding not only has enthusiastically endorsed the Salvation Army's 1921 Home Service Campaign, it was announced here yesterday, but has contributed \$5000 toward erecting a \$40,000 army corps building in his home town of Marion, Ohio. In a letter to Brigadier Herbert Roberts of Cincinnati, divisional commander of the Salvation Army for western Ohio and Kentucky, President Harding says: "Having seen very much of the useful and patriotic work of the Salvation Army in all parts of the country, and having an opportunity to familiarize myself with its work, both here and abroad, during the war, I am very glad indeed to give my endorsement to your campaign for extension of its efforts. The Salvation Army surely deserves well of all appreciative and loyal Americans, and I wish you all success."

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for erecting steel picket fences and gates, chain link fences and gates, and concrete fences, Bunker Hill Reservation, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, until 2 o'clock P. M. of April 25, 1921. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. Plans containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract, specifications and plans may be obtained at the office of the Park Department, Department 18, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, or at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, or at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, or at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 15, 1921.

ONE dim evening in the autumn of last year I was shown, in a New York bookseller's shop, an amazing collection of Whistler documents. They were contained in two or three trunks; they were dusty, discolored, and unsorted. There were numerous letters by Whistler, but most of the collection seemed to be a vast array of documents (I believe all) relating to the Whistler vs. Ruskin trial, and to his bankruptcy. I remember unfolding and reading, not without sorrow, the auctioneer's bill announcing the sale of the contents of his house in Chelsea—such lovely contents. As I turned away, somewhat angry at the thought that the sale of one of his pictures, at the price they fetch today, would have placed him in affluence, I said to myself: "Mr. and Mrs. Pennell should see these documents. They would make a striking chapter in a new edition of their *Life of Whistler*."

JOSEPH Pennell visited the shop a few days later. He brought the lot. He could not resist these sad, mute and eloquent records of disturbing episodes in the life of his idol. And I wondered what he would do with the documents, for it is not easy to find room in a modern apartment for two or three trunks of Whistleriana. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell did a fine thing with them. They let the Congressional Library at Washington have them. They gave their time, too. For they are now at Washington for several weeks, spending each day in the Print Room of the Congressional Library sorting and cataloguing those Whistler documents.

IN the Print Room of the Congressional Library I found Mr. and Mrs. Pennell one day last week proceeding slowly with their reverent task. It is not a clean job, and not altogether a happy job, for the Pennells and Whistler were great friends. But it is a labor of love. Future generations will find this collection intensely interesting. How strange it would be, and how useful, if all the papers relating to Rembrandt's bankruptcy had been preserved.

IF I collected anything I think my choice would fall upon autographs, the actual handwriting of a favorite which one can hold and caress. There is a poem-letter by Charles Lamb, to be sold by auction, which I covet. I have just handled this poem-letter in Charles Lamb's small, precise, delicate calligraphy, so clear, and so leisurely, for he lived in an age when a man had time to form the letters carefully. It is addressed "To Bernard Barton. His Friend C. L. sends Greetings," and it begins:

When last you left your Woodbridge pretty,
To stare at sights, and see the City,
If I your meekness understood,
You would a picture, cheap, but good;
(The coloring, decent; clear, not muddy;
To suit a poet's last study,
Where books and prints for decoration hang,
Rather than vain ostentation.

THERE has just been sold at auction, for \$7000, the longest and most interesting manuscript of Percy Bysshe Shelley offered for sale in years. It is a prose work, "A Philosophical View of Reform," consisting of 291 pages, and including one of the best landscape drawings done by the poet. A curious list might be made of the manuscripts and early editions that now fetch far higher prices than the poor author received for the copyright of his work. At a recent sale in London "His Excellency," by Kipling, brought £100. Large prices were paid for the little grayish-blue books published in Allahabad, which first introduced Kipling to England, brought a set in the '90s. But are they the first edition? Most people have the second and third editions.

DANTE seems a long way from Virginia University, but they may be united by those booklovers who are planning to place upon their shelves two books now in preparation. One is in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the passing away of Dante, the other is in honor of the hundredth birthday of the University of Virginia. The Dante volume will contain amongst other contributions a translation by Laurence Binyon of "The Voyage of Ulysses," an essay on "Dante as a Literary Critic," by Professor Gardner, a translation of "Purgatorio," by H. E. Goold; and essays on "Dante and the Troubadours," by A. G. Ferrer; "Myth and Allegory," by Professor Ker; "The Italy of Virgil and Dante," by Prof. J. W. Mackail; "Oxford and Dante," by Dr. Paget Toynbee; and "Dante and the Latin Poets," by Philip Wicksteed.

THE Virginia volume will contain 75 gift poems from American, English and Irish poets. The volume will be called "The Enchanted Years: A Book of Contemporary Verse." Among the contributors are Lord Dunsany, Edwina Markham, John Drinkwater, Josephine Danks MacKatherine Lee Bates, Mary Carolyn Davies, Lee Wilson Dodd, John Erskine, John Huston Finley, Basil L. Gildersleeve, Thomas Hardy, Winifred M. Letts, Rachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Percy MacKaye, Cate Young Rice, Clinton Scollard, Willoughby Weaving, George Edward Woodberry, Edward Arlington Robinson, and Gamaliel Bradford.

I HAVE given away many books (usually my own). I receive some, but rarely 25 all at once. It happened like this. Belinda and I went yesterday to the Netherlands Consulate in order to obtain a passport for the Juddons. Belinda, who has quick eyes, saw displayed in the room a number of nice looking book-pamphlets, uniform in size, and the heading of the series was "A General View of the Netherlands." Each volume treated a different subject such as Agriculture, Nurseries, Industries, Fisheries, Education, Literature, Music, Fine Arts.

There are 25 of them; they are in English, and they contain pictures. I was looking through the Literature volume with interest—and, I do not know quite how it happened, but we left that room with a set of these delightful book-pamphlets presented to Belinda by a pleasant representative of the Netherlands Government. My pleasure and gratification had one cloudy streak. I had to carry the parcel home.

NEXT morning the post brought me another gift book, which I read through at a sitting. It is a new method of education, and I found it both entertaining and instructive. It is called "Queen Nature's Fairy Helpers," the author is Alice Craig Edgeron, and under the guise of a fairy tale it tells children what geologists, astronomers and the like have discovered about the formation of the world. At the end of each chapter are "Questions Suggested by the Story." I give four of the questions. Adults can, of course, answer them without referring to the book. "Can there be an eclipse of the earth?" "Of what is a drop of water composed?" "What makes an echo?" "What causes the wind?"

MANY authors are reviewers, but no one can really understand all about reviews, the lack of perception of some, the side-tracks to which many diverge, unless he be an author, and has been widely and heavily reviewed. Robert Lynd is an artistic reviewer, and in "The Art of Letters," a delightful and informing volume, he deals aptly with reviewing.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

Book reviews ought at least to be as alive as news. My own opinion is that a review should be from our point of view a portrait of a book. It should present the book instead of merely presenting remarks about the book. In reviewing, portraiture is more important than opinion. One has to get the reflection of the book, and not a mere comment on it, down on paper. Obviously one must not press this theory of portraiture too far. It is useful chiefly against the curse of comment. There is no reason why a portrait should be flattering; but it should be a portrait. It may be a portrait in the grand manner or a portrait in caricature; if it expresses its subject honestly and delightfully, that is all we can ask of it.

(From "The Art of Letters," by Robert Lynd.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

Notes on Life and Letters. By Joseph Conrad.

Because this collection of short articles, written between 1895 and 1920, has an introduction, and Mr. Conrad's Prefaces and Introductions, explaining why and how he wrote his tales and articles, contain in my opinion, some of his most interesting and most characteristic writing.

American English. By Gilbert M. Tucker.

Because the learned author includes in his patient book a chapter on "Some Real Americanisms," and I am curious to see if among them are phrases and words that have passed, such as "Gee, whizz," "Don't shoot, Colonel," "Nops" and "Yep."

Q. R.

THE NORWICH SCHOOL.

"Old Crone and the Norwich School." The Studio, Ltd., London, 1920. In cloth, 15s.; in wrappers, 10s. 6d.

The labor of putting in permanent record the story of any great artist or period of art must necessarily be a task of love and devotion. It seems peculiarly true of "Old Crone and the Norwich School"—the story of the first city in England to establish a school of art, with brief and authentic sketches of its founder and principal artist members, together with 30 excellent reproductions in color and monochrome comprising examples of their finest work.

The commemoration of the centenary of John Crone, founder of the Norwich School, and one of England's great landscape artists, occurring this April, seemed a fitting time in which to perform this signal service to the world of art. This volume should stimulate the study of this important phase of British art of which to a great many people, little if anything is known. It is a period which began with the founding of the Norwich Society by Crone in 1803 and continued without interruption through 1833. The last 13 years, however, were under the leadership of John Sill Cotman. With the latter's appointment as drawing master at King's College School, London, which necessitated Cotman's leaving Norwich, the society became without a leader and from that time ceased to exist.

Biographical accounts of the two leaders of this school, Crone and Cotman, are interestingly recorded at some length by H. M. Cundall, I.S.O., F.S.A., while only brief paragraphs are accorded the many followers and disciples of the two masters. Many such members of this school, however, became very worthy artists in their own names.

Very often the work of these artists was of such merit that their paintings could not be told from their masters, and pictures often attributed to the masters were actually found to be done by the pupils, and vice versa. The task of correctly placing the work of this school has been one that occupied the chief attention of the compilers of this book. One may skim lightly over the text which, after all, will interest, perhaps, chiefly the student of art and not the average individual. The real charm found between the covers lies in the beautiful reproductions, the picturesque scenery abounding near Norwich as it appeared to the eyes of these British artists of a hundred years ago, and unfolded in page after page of pictorial grandeur.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Art of Letters. By Robert Lynd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921.

"To my mind, nothing more clearly shows the general misconception of the purpose of a book review than the attitude of the majority of journalists to the quotation review. It is the custom to despise the quotation review—to dismiss it as mere 'quoting'.... Yet how critically illuminating a quotation may be. There are many books in regard to which quotation is the only criticism necessary." So does Robert Lynd, in his essay on "Book Reviewing," with which he concludes delightfully his delightful book, "The Art of Letters," after a very just sentiment, and insists on a point which has a peculiar appropriateness for his own work. There is no other way of reviewing Robert Lynd; certainly there is no other way of reviewing "The Art of Letters" than by the quotation method. That this is the case is not only because Mr. Lynd is one of the most quotable of writers, but because any other method, as far as "The Art of Letters" is concerned, would resolve itself into a review of reviews indeed.

In the first place it is a very courageous thing for a writer, at this date, to undertake to say anything really new about Samuel Pepys, with whom Mr. Lynd opens his literary journey, and one's respect deepens as one scans the next half dozen names on the list, John Bunyan, Thomas Campion, John Donne, Horace Walpole, and William Cowper. The only excuse for such an undertaking is success and success in a very high degree. There are many books on the market, today, on these subjects, for instance, who has the charm of littleness, who was "gay, but on the edge of a precipice," Edward Young, who is a prudent hanger-on rather than a fervent man of letters? Coleridge, who was a failure in comparison, "not with ordinary men, but only with the immense shadow of his own genius"; and so on.

IV

Mr. Lynd's essay on Coleridge is certainly amongst his best. It is peculiarly happy in its title, "The Wisdom of Coleridge." For, when all is said and done, it is the profound wisdom of Coleridge which is the sure reward of those who search for it. "Even so," Mr. Lynd writes, "Biographia Literaria is a disappointing book. It is the porch, but it is not the temple. It may be that in literary criticism there can be no temple. Literary criticism is in its nature largely an incident to enter, a hint of the treasures that are to be found within. Persons who seek rest in literary orthodoxy are always hoping to discover written upon the walls of the porch the ten commandments of good writing. It is extremely easy to invent 10 such commandments—it was done in the age of Racine and in the age of Pope, and in the world is a book in literature the rules are less important than the 'inner light.' Hence criticism at its highest is not a theorist's attempt to impose iron laws on writers: it is an attempt to define the conditions in which the 'inner light' has most happily manifested itself, and to judge new writers of promise according to the measure in which they have been true to the spirit, though not necessarily to the technicalities, of the great tradition. Criticism, then, is not the Roman father of good writing: it is the disciple and missionary of good writing. The end of criticism is less lawgiving than conversion. It teaches not the legalities but the love of literature. Biographia Literaria does this by interesting us in Coleridge's own beginnings, by emphasizing the strong sweetness of the great poets in contrast to the petty animosities of little ones, by pointing out the signs of the miracle of genius in the young Shakespeare, and by disengaging the true genius of Wordsworth from a hundred extraneous trappings of theory and practice."

No apology is made for quoting at such great lengths. The passage illustrates with peculiar forcefulness another aspect of Mr. Lynd's work, the delightful and altogether profitable way in which he has case studies, and come back once again to the point.

"The Art of Letters" does not deal only with the great figures in literature. The review is carried right down to the present day. To Mr. Sargent and Mr. de la Mare, these essays, moreover, as "A Note on Elizabethan Plays," "The Office of the Poet," "The Labor of Authorship," "The Theory of Poetry," "The Critic as Destroyer," and that on "Book Reviewing," already referred to, are all full of good things. "The Labor of Authorship" is particularly valuable as holding the just balance between the modern theory of stylelessness, and the enslavement to style which was often so characteristic of the Victorian age. "Literature without inspiration" is obviously even a meaner thing than literature without style. But the idea that any man can become an artist by taking pains is merely an exaggerated protest against the idea that a man can become an artist without taking pains."

The fact of the matter is that all great writers have in their time been familiar with both methods. They have known what it was to write the great passage and never thereafter change a word, and they have known what it was to labor for days before they got just what they wanted. Dickens was certainly one of the most forthright and carefree of writers as far as style is concerned. His genius overrode everything, and yet, in some ways, Dickens was one of the most painstaking of writers. Mr. Lynd gives several examples of the "studied miracle" of Keats. The "studied miracle" of Dickens' names is certainly another case in point. How

scattered than to save an empire. It would be an utterly inadequate description if it stood by itself, but it does not of course. It is only the introduction to the little man at Strawberry Hill, who "tripped like a peewee" in his lavender suit and partridge silk stockings. As Mr. Lynd goes on, the picture is filled in with curious sureness and justice. Horace Walpole is "the greatest private entertainer of the eighteenth century." His "dainties" were recollected from the spirit of an author who did not know how to stop actually. If he found Boswell's Johnson tedious it was, no doubt, partly due to his inability to reconcile himself to Johnson's table manners. But "he had a sense of greatness in literature, as is shown by his reverence for Shakespeare"; while, as to himself, "he felt he was doing little things in a little age." Politics as such did not really interest him save "for gossip's sake." He was roused to anger, it is true, over the war against America, describing it as "a wretched farce of war, daubed over with airs of bullying," but his one great interest in life was "to give pleasure to his friends." His great satisfaction was his country, its waters and its green fields, its trees and its flowers and its squirrels. "Back in Strawberry Hill," writes Mr. Lynd, "he is the Prince Charming among correspondents. One cannot love him as one loves Charles Lamb and men of deeper and more imaginative tenderness. But how incomparable he is as an acquaintance! How exquisite a specimen—hand-painted—for the collector, or the choice creatures of the human race!"

Yes, Mr. Lynd is certainly right on the question of quotation reviewing as far as his own work is concerned. "It would be possible to go from essay to essay through 'The Art of Letters' and find quotations everywhere, strangely vivid and immediate. William Cowper, for instance, who has the charm of littleness, who was 'gay, but on the edge of a precipice'; Edward Young, who is a prudent hanger-on rather than a fervent man of letters? Coleridge, who was a failure in comparison, 'not with ordinary men, but only with the immense shadow of his own genius'; and so on.

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many attempts did he make before he evolved Pechinoff, for instance, or even David Copperfield? The question opens up many enticing bypaths. To follow them, however, would be to write an essay and not a review, and does not Mr. Lynd in his "Book Reviewing" inveigh against just such a practice? "To many reviewers—especially in the bright days of youth—it seems," he says, "an immensely more important thing to write a good essay than a good review. And so it is, but not when a review is wanted." In this case a review is wanted.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

Beatrice d'Este et St. Cour. By Robert de la Sizeranne. Paris: Hachette, 12 francs 50.

Robert de la Sizeranne's "Les Maquers et les Visages" in Florence and the Louvre is already well known and this is a further volume devoted, as its title reveals, to Ludovic the Moor and his extraordinary wife. There is a great deal to be said for this way of writing history, of weaving the bare telling of old events around the faces preserved by painters and sculptors; it is, however, deceptive method if it really imagines that the photographs of works of art can help us to unfasten the secret which is always so well buried under every so-called historical study; and certainly we do end by imagining this, for Robert de la Sizeranne is most seductive. How well he writes, how often we refer back to the frontispiece and think we see what he tells us we shall see. Cristoforo Romano's bust of Beatrice d'Este, Boltraffio's Ludovic Sforza, and later in the book the Bianca Sforza de San Severino more wonderful than anything else in the book; but what do these things really prompt us to do, not to follow out their private histories, at least not this first of all, but certainly to think very much of the artists, and there is something a little injudicious in the filling in of the life of that time by a modern writer he never so gentle in his touch. With people like the Sforzas there is only one way of doing it and that is by relating the bare facts and banishing all extraneous commentary. Not that we will be able to believe these facts, there is remarkably little of the Italian Renaissance about which the ordinary man can feel quite certain, and we can but suppose that the border line between fact and fancy for the countrymen of Benvenuto Cellini was at that time misty and indefinite.

To anyone with imagination and a taste for queer folk this is the book; Ludovic with six or so others between him and the succession managed to succeed, and Beatrice, the child-bride, astonished him on the day of her marriage by beginning at once to manage him. The machinery whereby they proceeded to get on in the world is a mystery to their own, and all other generations; one thing is undoubted, it belongs, like Cellini's conduct, to aesthetics rather than to ethics. The book should be read somewhere in Milan on a lazy holiday, a stroll to the Trivulzio Collection to see Boltraffio's "Ludovic," and later a stroll to the Brera Museum to see his wife praying, a remarkable production, and finally a very long visit to sit opposite the Bianca de San Severino at the Ambrosienne Library; for those who are not at Milan the reproductions are well enough, but they lack their true position among men and women of their time, and who would dare to understand the Sforza without the aid of their implacable sunlight, heat and blue sky! One thing is certain, that the sooner history is taught out of such books as this instead of, or at least in addition to the list prescribed for the period, let us say, in the Oxford history school, the better for a human interest in those seldom dusted archives of the past.

MUSICAL FOLK-LORE

The Book of the Great Musicians. By Percy A. Scholes. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1920. 114 pages and introductory notes. 5s. 6d.

"He taught me everything I know about musical form," said a celebrated composer, speaking one day of his experience as a youth in attending the lectures of a university extension worker. That anybody, however seriously interested, should acquire the power, merely from hearing popular talks on the masters of music and their writings, to design sonatas, symphonies and concertos for himself seems hardly credible. And yet here was indisputable evidence of such a possibility. Some day, no doubt, there will be those who will say just what this composer said about the extension worker, speaking of Mr. Scholes' popular musical lectures, or, what would amount to the same thing, speaking of his chapters in "The Book of the Great Musicians."

Mr. Scholes intends that his publication shall be used by little folks, but without much question big folks will be caught perusing it a good deal in whatever house it happens to be found. He tells his readers about the mechanism of the sonata form and about the architectural plan of classic symphony, and he describes the instrumental makeup of an orchestra, all in fairly story terms. More than that, he pictures the careers of Purcell, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin and Grieg in the very colors of folk legend, as though he were retelling episodes from the tales of Andersen and Touloupp. And in the end he has taught his pupils musical form and has put them in possession of the leading facts of musical biography. He does not, indeed, accomplish the task by his own unaided efforts. He leaves much for the children themselves and for their parents and teachers to do. He employs, in brief, a dramatic method of instruction, sending his readers to other books and to the piano, and asking them to sing and even to act as great a part of the lessons as they can.

PAPINI AND THE NEW CLASSICISM

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

For English readers there is only one name in contemporary Italian literature that has any meaning. And it must be said frankly that Gabriel d'Annunzio is known to the most of them far less for his own literary achievement than for his flamboyant gestures as a twentieth-century freebooter; less for his ardent rhetoric in the form of novel or play than for his rhetoric of unassumed passion that culminated in the theatrical self-assertion at Fiume. That amazing feats of airship were attributed to him in the early years of the war is something to be remembered; that he has written one or two masterpieces of virtuosity in poetry or prose means nothing. How, then, shall a widespread reputation be expected for a man of letters like Giovanni Papini, who has wrestled for himself neither the laurels of the air nor the lawless apolls of a disputed city?

But Papini is important, for he follows Giovanni Pascoli in expressing one of the two vital tendencies in modern Italian literature. Indeed, to appreciate the aesthetics of Benedetto Croce with anything like intelligence, even to appreciate (and this is much more) the artistic development of the poet d'Annunzio himself—d'Annunzio best represents the other of the two vital tendencies—it is necessary for the student to understand the writers of Tuscany, who are jealous for the future of Italian art. Jealous, that is, at the gradual approach of what they consider to be a false cosmopolitanism.

d'Annunzio is, first and foremost, a writer whose ambition has always been to merge the insularity of his art into what he conceives to be the universality of romantic art. Those strange, exotic novels of his, with heroes, the natural heirs of the French symbolist movement in the nineteenth century, are the embodiment of d'Annunzio's endeavor toward artistic assimilation. His vocabulary is deliberately full of Latin neologisms and archaisms, rather a product of European culture than of Italian insularity.

Over our heads the sky bore no trace of clouds, save a slight shadow like the ashes of a burnt-out funeral pyre. The sun was scorching the peaks all round, outlining their solemn features on the blue sky. A great sadness and a great sweetness fell from above into the lonely circle, like a magic draught into a rough goblet. There the three sisters rested, there I caught their final harmony. "We feel that the manner and atmosphere of this wonderful passage from 'The Virgin of the Rocks'—chosen at a hazard—might well be of a work originally written in almost any of the languages of the Western world; the hero and heroine belong just as easily to any European capital or countryside. d'Annunzio's tendency has occasionally been developed to such a pitch that he is one of the most easily appreciated of European novelists (granted his peculiar themes and settings). As Mario Prax has truly said, he has actually enlarged the bounds of the Italian language and thereby made it easily accessible to a cultured European."

Giovanni Papini, on the other hand, as the successor of Giovanni Pascoli, poet of "Lyrics of Re Enzo," speaks the language of his own Italy, even its dialects if need be, and believes that the great poetry of the future will spring from "a wise and flexible Italian, enriched and starred with living words from every local source." He is, indeed, attempting something that has become quite unusual in the contemporary poetry of his country; he has gone back to the original sources, to the regular meters of the great Carducci. In the preface to his volume, "Opera Prima," containing 20 pieces in verse and 20 in prose, he has explained that the abused and much-lamented attribute of a poem, rhyme, is so necessary that it did not exist. "It would have to be invented." Rhyming is not, with him, a deliberate employment of the intellect and of craftsmanship, although he admits that it is often a self-imposed effort.

With this reinstitution of verse and rhyme as definite features of poetry, Papini believes that the way becomes open for a new artistic method, "austere, closely packed, and self-contained almost to an egomaniac, which, however, is counteracted by discipline and subjected to beneficial restraints in order to win power and freedom in the highest degree." What that new artistic method will finally achieve he does not venture to forecast. But it will be a new kind of classicism, established to some extent on the old methods and rules, but embracing whatever good has come of the experiments and explorations of all its forerunners, the Romantics, the Parnassians, the Symbolists, and even the rejected Futurists. In other words, Papini, while going in exactly the opposite direction to d'Annunzio and the majority of modern Italians, is the most advanced of them all in exactly the sense that Walter de la Mare, with all his conventionalism in technique, is the most truly modern of contemporary poets in England. The age of verse libre may be drawing to an end, although no one can prophesy with any assurance. But it will have given poets an experience which sooner or later may enrich literature with new achievement in some form or other.

Not only as a poet of ideals is Giovanni Papini assuming importance among the contemporary artists of Italy. He has been an editor and critic in connection with the artistic press for some years, and his pen work in polemical literature has roused the ire of Benedetto Croce himself. He is the author of a volume, "Un Uomo Finito," philosophical in nature but

with a deep vein of poetry running through it, and its earnestness approximates most nearly to the critical pamphlet of Victorian England, though sharper, brisker, and less respectful of the feelings of the subject under examination. This controversial aspect in Papini's work is, in its iconoclasm, directly contradictory to his imaginative side, plainly though we recognize that "Un Uomo Finito" could be the work of none but a poet. One critic has tried to explain the apparent clashing of two sides of a personality as the outbursting of the artist striving desperately toward perfection. Papini has pursued this perfection untiringly, through philosophy, through religion, until there is nothing which he has not lingered over. His ardor has not yet been satisfied, and there are indications in his later writings of what may be regarded as a temporary lapse from his classical idealism toward reaction.

It is difficult to appreciate from Papini's present position in aesthetics that he has been an active member of the Futurist movement, brought into such notoriety six years ago by the mental gymnastics and the antics of Marinetti. Papini was, as a matter of fact, a co-editor of the official Futurist organ, "Lacerba," until 1915. His reaction from that movement has been profound.

But it is a reaction which has not brought with it any intolerance or antagonism between him and his old comrades. Recently he and P. Pancrazi issued an anthology, "Poets of Today," in which hardly one of the conventional verse-forms is employed, and Futurism is almost disproportionately represented. Indeed, the form of expression is generally that which Papini himself would have revealed in 10 years ago, not only revealing in it, but rounding fiercely on anyone who had the temerity to criticize him, with the retort: "What's the use of rhyme? Why torture your poetry with verse? We have heard the challenge a little nearer home, from Jules Laforgue and Mr. Aldous Huxley. But all this was in the youth time when Papini wrote 'Cento pagine di poesia,' and 'Giorno di festa'; he has drawn so much nearer to the old proud paths of tradition since then."

LITERARY ECONOMY

Things That Have Interested Me. By Arnold Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1921.

A new form of economy is overtaking the popular writer. In these days of high prices and of increased taxation he apparently goes through the drawers of his writing table, carefully turns the leaves of his notebooks, and descends even into the depths of his waste-paper basket. The result is a book which may possibly have some commercial value, but is not likely to have a literary one. One of the latest of these delivers is Mr. Arnold Bennett, who has produced a sort of scrapbook of odds and ends of any and every sort. Thus he devotes a whole page to a more or less banal note on "Street Cries," and another to five lines containing some sort of a definition of Bolshevism. There are others like unto those. But what is most interesting is to find one of them headed, "The Paper Shortage." Mr. Bennett is obviously qualifying for the title of "Master," whilst the impressions on his blotting pad may, at any moment now, be described as precious. Mr. Bennett, who can really be amusing, ought to have too much sense of humor to do this sort of thing.

An Antiquary's Story

Mr. C. Leonard Woolley's book "Dead Towns and Living Men," published by the Oxford University Press describes the winter's work as an archaeologist in Egypt, Italy, Syria and other countries. It is very readable, and contains many passages of quite exceptionally good descriptive writing. The photographs, with which the book is liberally supplied, are excellent.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Commencement Day Pedlar

Wednesday, August 18th (1888).—I went to Commencement at Williams College, five miles distant," says Hawthorne in his American note-books. "At the tavern were students with ribbons, pink or blue, fluttering from their button-holes, these being the badges of rival societies. There was a considerable gathering of people, chiefly arriving in wagons or buggies, some in barouches, and very few in chairs. The most characteristic part of the scene was where the pedlars, gingerbread-vendors, etc. were collected, a few hundred yards from the meeting-house. There was a pedlar there from New York State, who sold his wares by auction, and I could have stood and listened to him all day long. Sometimes he would put up a stereograph of articles in a lot—as a paper of pins, a lead pencil, and a shaving-box,—and knock them all down, perhaps for ninepence. Bunches of lead pencils, steel-pens, pound-cakes of shaving-soap, gilt finger-rings, bracelets, clasps, and other jewelry, cards of pearl buttons, of steel . . . bundles of wooden combs, boxes of matches, suspenders, and, in short, everything,—dipping his hand down into his wares with the promise of a wonderful lot, and producing, perhaps, a bottle and joining it with a lead pencil,—and when he had sold several things of the same kind, pretending huge surprise at finding 'just one more,' if the lady lingered. . . . all the time keeping an eye upon those who bought, calling for the pay, making change with silver or bills, and deciding on the goodness of banks; and saying to the boys who climbed upon his cart, 'Fall down, roll down, tumble down, only get down'; and uttering everything in the queer, humorous recitative in which he sold his articles. Sometimes he would pretend that a person had bid, either by word or wink, and raised a laugh; thus, never losing his self-possession, nor getting out of humor. When a man asked whether a bill were good, 'No! do you suppose I'd give you good money?' When he delivered an article, he exclaimed, 'You're the lucky man, setting off his wares with the most extravagant eulogies. The people bought very freely, and seemed to enjoy the fun. One little boy—bought a shaving-box, perhaps meaning to speculate upon it. This character could not possibly be over-drawn; and he was really excellent, with his allusion to what was passing, interesting, doubtful, with a good deal that was studied.'—American Note-Books. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Knowing and Applying—It is not enough to know; we must apply what we know.—Goethe.

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The Armament of Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
EVERY Christian Scientist has proved for himself the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous": "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This statement immediately takes one's thought out of the material realm into the meridian of metaphysical demonstration. The demonstration of Principle fully protects a man in all circumstances. But, it may be asked, How is Principle to be demonstrated? The simple positive acknowledgment that Principle is immediate, the one cause, infinite and impregnable, is an immanent and sure defense. Not only does this knowledge protect the one who turns to Principle but the steady realization of the omnipotence of Principle, God, includes in its beneficent effect all mankind. Each time that one proves the allness of God, one is lessening the claim to power of the so-called human mind.

Seeking Truth with consecration and self-abnegation, one has confidence in the all-might of Spirit. It is only when outlining what his demonstration and protection should be, that one limits joyous freedom. By relying wholly and courageously upon Principle one invariably recognizes the unfoldment of God's immutable law of progress. The acceptance of the suggestion that certain events should take place according to a preconceived notion of the right or wrong of a situation closes one's eyes to the actuality of good at hand, whereas the assurance that the activity of good is all the activity there is, since God, Mind, fills all space, enables one to recognize that his armament is in right thinking, the conscious admission that good is all power. Any suggested phase of evil aggression is entirely precluded by this ever-present consciousness that good is omnipotent.

One definitely effective way of silencing the suggestions of the human or mortal mind is to stop talking and repeating them. The wisdom of Proverbs is well exemplified in the statement: "Where there is no talker, the strife ceases." Much of the conflict of mortal mind, the antagonisms of people and nations, is increased and perpetuated by the habit of gossip and by the endeavor to talk one's associates over to one's own viewpoint. If instead of using the arguments of human opinion and will, the individual would resort to his armor of righteous thoughts, the knowing of Mind, he would experience the joy of witnessing the salvation of the Lord without disappointment and without rebuff.

In a faint way, Henry VI in Shakespeare's play of that name expresses the confidence that Christian Science indicates in the righteousness of one's cause when he says:

"What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

It is just that the consciousness of justice and right that arms a man. However carefully men build bulwarks of material dependencies, these are seen to be the crumbling walls of Jericho because error in any form cannot withstand the onward march of Principle. When men begin to appreciate the fact that they are living in a universe of Mind, not matter, rather than take refuge in enormous armaments of steel, they will set their house in order, for it is true that any stand against Principle, even if hedged about with steel plate, cannot resist the power of spiritual understanding. The Bible narratives throughout illustrate the truth that Mrs. Eddy expresses on page 8 of "Fundamental Divine Science" where she says: "In all moral revolutions, from a lower to a higher condition of thought and action, Truth is in the minority and error has the majority." In every recorded instance in the Bible the force of right idea was sufficient to triumph over multitudes of seemingly stubborn difficulties.

David had no need of mighty material weapons; his victory was certain because he represented Principle. By recognizing that what seem material objects are really expressions of thought, it is clearly seen that any apparent conflict is not between forces of matter but the overcoming of error with the truth. Thus the one who discerns the truth is thereby protected from the erroneous beliefs of matter. His protection is in the acceptance and recognition of the verity of being, of that which is. Cause and its effect being all there is, the apprehension of Principle and its operative law places the individual on the side of irrefutable right, on the side of God, against whose omnipotence evil cannot prevail.

The potency of Truth to shield its right idea is always interpreted according to the need of the moment. To the servant of Elisha, his master's understanding that righteousness and invulnerability are correlated appeared as legions of chariots and horses. Likewise the children of Israel under Jehoshaphat had nothing to fear when attacked by the hosts of Moab, Ammon, and Mt. Seir, for they recognized that

their true armament was the power of Principle. The greatest armament of ships and guns could not permanently maintain the superiority of a nation whose ideals were autocratic and materialistic. When it is understood that Principle alone is power the race for armaments will cease.

It is Spirit that is eternal. The moment a nation fails to express its highest understanding of Truth, that moment it is laying the foundation for its defeat. The history of all civilizations has proved that their grandeur and glory have departed with the failure of their acts to accord with their highest ideals. Of what effectiveness are navies and the big battalions if a nation has within itself the elements of degeneration? The advancing idea, all that is good and true, never perishes but is developed and carried forward by the nation or people most nearly maintaining the standard of Principle.

An Island off the Irish Coast

This letter is all about an island—a little island, as islands must be if one is to love them and make them one's own. It is called Inishmuckerry, and lies about a mile beyond the mouth of one of these long Connemara bays; it faces south-west to the open Atlantic, and the sea horizon is only broken by the three swelling curves of the Aran Islands, and the white finger of their lighthouse. Your first sight of it is only a low jagged line of rock, less than a quarter of a mile long, with the sea breaking white at one end; but as you approach you see the green of grass above the rock, and a gleam of white where there is a sandy bay. You come nearer, and some of the black masses of rock detach themselves, and show you that the island is even smaller than you thought it; nearer still, and the little coast-line resolves itself into points and bays, until at last, rounding a steep rocky foreland where three or four cormorants are nearly always sitting, you sail up a calm little sound with the black detached wall of barrier rocks on one hand and a pearly white strand on the other. A few yards away, on the other side of those low rocks, the sea are breaking and bursting into snow and thunder; here are absolute calm and stillness, the shallow green waters sleeping in the sunshine and revealing the garden of sea-plants that hardly stir beneath you.

You bring your boat alongside a flat rock, make her fast and land. The island is uninhabited, or at least so they have told you; but you find that it is not so, for on your arrival clouds of black-headed terns get up from the rocks and begin to swoop and scream over your head; and as long as you remain there they will keep you under observation, and very indignantly talk about you, up there in their sunny world of wings. But you soon forget their voices, which, like the continuous roar of the surf about you, become as undisturbing as the silence, and you are free to enjoy your possession of the island; for everything that we love and enjoy becomes our very own, and the extent of our possession is only the extent of our love.

And now shall I begin to tell you of the charms of Inishmuckerry? I will keep to the shore first, as I always do when I visit it. For to those who like to walk into the sea on a sparkling white carpet and through clear emerald water, there is no place in the world for bathing equal to the white strand on Inishmuckerry. It is steep, you are in deep water in a moment; it is calm, but round by the rocks you can swim into all the surf you want.

And not until you have eaten and rested do you leave your little beach and strike across the grass that carpets the middle of the island. It is at the highest point only some twenty feet above sea level, but it rolls about in little plains and valleys, and small as it is (a walk of five minutes will take you from one extremity to the other), it contains almost every variety of pleasant feature. There is a spring, and a little pond of wild lilies; the pasture is deep and rich, and, in those barren parts, precious on that account; some one pays four and twenty pounds a year for Inishmuckerry, and his cattle come and grow sleek here. There is a little hut on it where the hard man spends a night. At the seaward end there is a great pile of stones that once supported a flagstaff, and two hundred years ago a man used to live here and watch other flagstaffs on other islands and points, so that when a foreign ship was sighted, its coming might be signalled from one flagstaff to another, and the inhabitants ashore warned. For Inishmuckerry has not always been a mere habitation of seabirds and cattle. . . . If you look closely at the turf you will see the traces of furrows, parallel, and showing the hand of man; for in the old days the kelp-burners had a few huts here, and tilled each of them a patch of earth to grow the potatoes on which they lived. "Letters from Solitude," Finsen Young.

A Low-Roofed Cottage

A low-roofed cottage, and beyond a pine,
Whose post-heart knows naught but melody;
A green lawn sloping to a placid sea
All sunset flushed; a brook that draws a line
Of silver where gold poppy petals shine
Amid pink clover blooms; a maple tree
A cloud of green that hovers silently
Above a sweet-breathed honeysuckle vine
Along an ambling fence:—
—Herbert Dashford.



"Neuchâtel," by Dwight Blaney

In Neuchâtel

Crossing an isthmus, which separates the lake of Bièvre from that of Neuchâtel—whose waters, however, are united by the river Rhône—we reached Neuchâtel, by char, in about two hours, the distance being two leagues and a half.

Both the town and lake of Neuchâtel are situated, like those of Bièvre, at the foot of the Jura, and some of its streets partly ascend its slope, and are, consequently, extremely steep. This is particularly the case with the streets which lead to the ancient chateau of the princes of Neuchâtel, to whose memory there is an antique monument in the cathedral, which adjoins the chateau. The town contains many handsome private residences, which, with the beautiful promenade on the bank of the lake, give it a cheerful appearance.

From the terrace of the chateau, and from the promenade, there are fine views of the lake, with its varied shores, and of the Alps. Leaving the lake of Neuchâtel, which is nine leagues long and two in breadth, and whose shores are, in my opinion, far more picturesque than those of the lake of Zurich, I ascended the steep sides of the Jura by the diligence. We started at four in the morning, and by a quarter past five we had only reached the village of Yverdon, little more than a league from Neuchâtel, where the road is commanded by a fine old chateau, with extensive terraces—"A Journey to Switzerland," by L. Agassiz.

The Making of Books

From the stray notes which have come down to us about the bibliophiles of the later Roman Empire it is evident that book-collecting in those days had at least some modern features. Owing to the abundance of educated slave-labor books were very cheap, almost as cheap as they are now, and book-collectors could busy themselves about refinements not unlike those in which their successors are now interested. But in the Middle Ages books were by no means cheap, and until quite the close of the fourteenth century there were few libraries in which they could be read. Princes and other very wealthy book-buyers took pleasure in possessing finely written and illuminated manuscripts, but the ruling ideals were mainly literary and scholarly, the aim (the quite right and excellent aim) being to have the best books on as many subjects as possible. After printing had been invented the same ideals continued in force, the only difference being that they could now be carried out on a larger scale. Libraries like those formed in the sixteenth century by Archbishop Cranmer and Lord Arundel and Lumley, or that gathered in France by the historian Du Thou, were essentially students' libraries, and the books themselves and the catalogues of them were often classified so as to show what books had been acquired in all the different

departments of human knowledge. Even in the sixteenth century, when these literary ideals were dominant, we find some examples of another kind. In Jean Grolier, for instance, we find the book-lover playing the part, too seldom assumed, of the discriminating patron of contemporary printing and bookbinding. Instead of collecting more old books than he could find time to read, Grolier bought the best of his own day, but of these sometimes as many as four or five copies of the same work that he might have no difficulty in finding one for a friend; and whatever book he bought he had bound and decorated with simple good taste in Venice or at home in France. It would be an excellent thing if more of our modern collectors, instead of taking up antiquarian hobbies, were content to follow Grolier's example. Books always look best when clad in jackets of their own time, and this in the future will apply to the books of the twentieth century as much as to any others. Moreover, there is more actual binding talent available in England just now than at any previous time, and it is much to be desired that modern Groliers would give it scope, not in pulling about old books, but in binding beautifully those of our own day.

Grolier found a modest imitator in England in the person of Thomas Wotton, but with some at least of the Elizabethan book-lovers the havoc wrought in the old libraries by the commissioners of Henry VIII and Edward VI provoked an antiquarian reaction which led them to devote all their energies to collecting, from the unworthy hands into which they had fallen, such treasures of English literary and bookish art as still remained. Putting aside John Leland, who worked (to what extent and with what success is not quite clear) for Henry VIII, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the wisest of these antiquaries, to the great benefit of the libraries of Lambeth Palace and of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, though as to how he came by his books perhaps the less said the better. Parker was soon followed by Sir Robert Cotton, whose success in gathering books and documents illustrating English history was so great that his library was sequestered and very nearly altogether taken from him, on the plea that it contained state papers which no subject had a right to possess. Owing to the carelessness and brutality of the previous generation, Cotton's opportunities were as great as his zeal in making use of them, and at the cost of his fortune he laid the foundations of a national library. Humbler men imitated him without being able to secure the same permanence for their collections, more especially Humphrey Dyson, a notary, who seems to have acquired early printed books and proclamations, with the same zeal which Cotton devoted to manuscripts. Many of his treasures passed into the hands of Richard Smith, the Secretary of the Poetry Compter, but at his sale they were scattered beyond recall, and the unity of one of the most interesting of English collections was thus unkindly destroyed. Both these men, and some

others of whom even less is known, worked with a public aim, and already Sir Thomas Bodley had gone a step further by founding anew the University Library at Oxford on lines which at once gave it a national importance. This it preserved and developed for over a century and a half, and has never since lost, though no national help, unfortunately, has ever been given it, save the right already conceded by the Stationers' Company, of claiming a copy of any new English book offered for sale.—"Fine Books," Alfred W. Pollard.

As Spring Came On

As spring came on, a new set of amusements became the fashion, and the lengthening days gave long afternoons for work and play of all sorts. The garden had to be put in order, and each sister had a quarter of the little plot to do what she liked with. Hannah used to say, "I'd know which each of them gardens belonged to, if I see 'em in China;" and so she might, for the girls' tastes differed as much as their characters. Meg's had roses and heliotrope, myrtle, and a little orange-tree in it. Jo's bed was never alike two seasons, for she was always trying experiments; this year it was to be a plantation of sun-flowers, the seeds of which cheerful and aspiring giant were to feed "Aunt Cuckoo-top," and her family of chicks. Beth had old-fashioned, fragrant flowers in her garden—sweet peas and mignonette, larkspur, pinks, pansies, and southernwood, with chickweed for the bird, and catnip for the pussies. Amy had a bower in hers—rather small and earwiggy, but very pretty to look at, with honeysuckles and morning-glories hanging over it; tall, white lilies, delicate ferns, and as many brilliant, picturesque plants as would consent to blossom there.—Louisa M. Alcott, "Little Women."

Like Balls of Snow

Like balls of snow,
In the dark of the year
The white chrysanthemums
Appear.

Like balls of snow,
When the earth's a-cold
The white chrysanthemums
Unfold.

Like balls of snow,
In the garden gloom
The white chrysanthemums
Out-loom.

Like balls of snow,
From dusk till dawn,
Still as tapers they glow,
Flooding light on the lawn.

Like balls of snow
That in mid air hover,
The white chrysanthemums
Sway and recover.

—Dermot Freyer.

Buttercups and Gold Mines

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under the ground.—Longfellow.

Ruskin Describes His Year's Work

[A Letter to Mrs. Carlyle]

"Not that I have not been busy—and very busy, too. I have written, since May, good six hundred pages, had them rewritten, cut up, corrected, and got fairly ready for press—and am going with the first of them on Gunpowder Plot day, with a great hope of disturbing the Public Peace in various directions. Also, I have prepared above thirty drawings for engravings (generally the worst part of the business) and etched some on steel myself. In the course of the six hundred pages I have had to make various remarks on German Metaphysics, on Poetry, Political Economy, Cookery, Music, Geology, Dress, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Navigation, all of which subjects I have had to 'read up' accordingly, and this takes time. Moreover, I have had my class of workmen at sketching every week in the fields during the summer; and have been studying Spanish proverbs, with my father's partner, who came over from Spain to see the Great Exhibition. I have also designed and drawn a window for the Museum at Oxford; and have every now and then had to look over a parcel of five or six new designs for fronts and backs to the said Museum.

"During my above-mentioned studies of horticulture, I became dissatisfied with the Linnaean, Justean, and Everybody-else's arrangement of plants, and have accordingly arranged a system of my own; and unbound my botanical book, and rebound it in brighter green; and am now printing my new arrangement in a legible manner, on interleaved foolscap. I consider this arrangement one of my great achievements of the year. My studies of political economy have induced me to think also that nobody knows anything about that; and I am at present engaged in an investigation, on independent principles, of the nature of money, rent, and taxes, in an abstract form, which sometimes keeps me awake all night. My studies of German metaphysics have also induced me to think that the Germans don't know anything about them."

"The course of my studies of Navigation necessitated my going to Deal to look at the Deal boats; and those of geology to rearrange all my minerals (and wash a good many, which, I am sorry to say, I found wanted it). I have also several pupils, far and near, in the art of illumination; an American young lady to direct in the study of landscape painting, and a Yorkshire young lady to direct in the purchase of Turners—and various little bye things besides. But I am coming to leave you."—"Life of John Ruskin," W. G. Collingwood.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921

EDITORIALS

Worms

THIS week is the quadricentenary of Luther's appearance before the Diet of Worms. It was on the 16th of April that he entered the cathedral city; it was ten days later, on the 26th, that he shook the dust off his feet, or the mud off his wheels, as his covered wagon rolled through the gateway on the road to Wittenberg. It was a great event, and in the centuries that have followed the world has not ceased to feel the effect of it. Yet, as he left the city, he was in the eyes of the world powers a condemned and defeated man, so difficult is it for human beings to comprehend the events passing immediately before their eyes.

Ever since the day, four years before, when he had nailed the famous theses to the door of the cathedral in Wittenberg, the eyes of Germany had been fastened upon him. The Pope might try to dismiss the escapade as the drunken frolic of a German monk. Cajetan might demand from him what the opinions of a "wretched worm" mattered. But Cajetan knew that all Augsburg, outside the Episcopal Palace, was in favor of these opinions, and was watching breathlessly the effect of them. Therefore, on the day when the imperial herald came to Luther's door at Wittenberg, to summon him to appear before the Emperor at Worms, the heart of the whole country stood still as it watched what was happening.

It was on the 2d of April that Luther and his three friends climbed into the covered wagon which the magistrates of Wittenberg had provided to convey him to the Diet, and drove off to Worms. To the horror of the papal legate it was a triumphal procession all the way. At Leipsic the city council sent him a present of wine. At Erfurt a deputation met him outside the city and recited a poem to him. At Frankfurt the excitement was intense, and as he entered Oppenheim he was met by a hundred horsemen who formed his bodyguard for the last thirty miles of his journey. Nevertheless, the anxiety of his friends was incessant. He was traveling with the Emperor's safe-conduct in his pocket, but, they pointed out, so had Huss, and Huss had been murdered at the end of his journey. No man knew the risk better than Luther. When the summons came to him, he admits that he trembled. But, he answered, he would go if there were as many devils waiting for him as there were tiles on the roofs of the houses. When he reached the city the tiles were covered not with devils, but with sympathizers. Every lodging in the place was filled. The streets were crowded with monks and soldiers, with noblemen and ecclesiastics, with junkers and with scholars. The papal legate reported his arrival to Rome as something approaching the coming of a prince; and declared that in a day or two the report would go out that he was working miracles, so overwhelming was the enthusiasm of the people. Luther knew well, however, that a word from the Emperor and the populace would disappear into their houses, and that he would be a prisoner like Huss. Therefore, he looked forward with mixed feelings to his appearance, on the morrow, before the Diet.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th he entered the great hall of the bishop's palace, where the Diet was assembled. On a raised dais at one end sat the Emperor, surrounded by cardinals and bishops, princes of the empire and ministers of state. Through the throng of knights and nobles in their steel armor, crowding back to doors, came the son of the miner of Eisleben, not only without fear but, to the horror of the papal legate, with a smiling face. As he passed up the hall, one of the many knights caught him by the shoulder with his steel gauntlet. "Pluck up thy spirit, little monk," he said, "some of us here have seen warm work, in our time, but, by my troth, nor I, nor any knight in this company, ever needed a stout heart more than thou needest it now. If thou hast faith in these doctrines of thine, little monk, go on, in the name of God." And Luther, throwing back his head, answered, "Yes, in the name of God, forward!" The proceedings were short, a repetition of those at Augsburg. There was one question alone. Would he retract his opinions? He would retract, he answered, when his opinions were proved to be false, and not merely declared to be false. These opinions were expressed in his books, which were heaped on a table before the judges. He demanded time to consider the whole of the voluminous evidence. He was granted twenty-four hours, and even that seemed excessive to the legate, Aleander, and his supporters. On the afternoon of the next day he returned. His reply was categorical, but it was carefully phrased, so carefully that his judges were confused and ordered him to reply, without any horns, whether he would recant or not. There was no doubt about it this time. Since the Emperor demanded an answer without horns, he should have one without horns or teeth, he said. It was this, "Unless convinced by the testimony of Scripture or by clear reason—for I believe neither pope nor councils alone, since it is certain they have often erred and contradicted themselves—having been conquered by the Scriptures referred to, and my conscience taken captive by the Word of God, I cannot and will not revoke anything, for it is neither safe nor right to act against one's conscience. God help me."

When he returned to his lodging he threw up his hands in delight. "I am through," he exclaimed to those present, "I am through!" A day or two later he wrote to his friend, Lucas Cranach, the painter, his version of the interview: "In my own opinion the Emperor ought to have gathered a number of doctors to conquer the monk by argument. Instead of that, I was simply asked, 'Are the books yours?' Yes. Will you recant them? No. Then begone. Oh, we blind Germans, how childishly we act and how contemptible we are to allow the

Romans to make such fools of us!" As to the effect of it all, opinions were divided. Aleander wrote to the Pope that Luther had shown himself up to the Emperor as a dissolute and demented man. On the other hand, the Elector, Frederick, was delighted with him and with his audacity. That Aleander did not quite feel all he wrote is something obvious from the fact that pressure was at once put upon the Emperor to break his word like his predecessor in the case of Huss. The church, he was told, came before his word. But Charles would have none of it. When this argument failed, a plot was concocted to assassinate the reformer on his return to Wittenberg. This too leaked out, and it was then that the Elector determined to take a hand. On the afternoon of the 4th of May, as Luther and his companions were passing through the forest in the direction of Gotha, he was suddenly surrounded by a body of horsemen and carried off. It was no surprise to him, for he knew the plans of the Elector. His destination was the Wartburg, and in that fortress he remained carefully guarded until it was safe for him to return to Wittenberg. In the Wartburg, with hair and beard grown long, in the dress of a nobleman, and with a gold chain round his neck, he was known to the country-folk as Junker Georg. His letters to his friends were dated from "The Region of the Birds," from "The Desert," or from "The Isle of Patmos." The people were reassured, but they were not certain, and one of his opponents wrote to the Archbishop of Mainz, "We are rid of Luther, as we wished to be, but the people are so stirred up that I suspect we shall scarcely escape with our lives, unless with lighted candles we seek him everywhere and bring him back."

Had the Pope behaved differently, had he consented to argue with Luther, to attempt to convince him that he was wrong, the Reformation might have been delayed for another century, for the friar was in no hurry for a quarrel. But Leo was a proud and overbearing autocrat. He could think of no argument but force, and of no way of convincing an opponent save by terrorism. It was a misfortune for him, Luther declared afterward, that he was dealing with an insignificant friar. What could a friar do to the greatest man in the whole world? He found the answer at Worms. The day Luther's wagon jolted through the gateway of the city on its return home, the insignificant friar had defeated the Pope, and the Pope was already more than half aware of it.

Senator Lodge States Colombia's Case

SO FAR as it is possible for the Republican Administration to speak, except by the official action of the United States Senate, the proposed treaty with the Republic of Colombia has been approved. Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the upper house of Congress, in his extended address on the day of convening for the extraordinary session of that body, unmistakably outlined the policy of President Harding and the Administration leaders in urging the immediate ratification of the agreement under which compensation is to be made for the taking over of the territory embraced in the Panama Canal Zone. A sympathetic reading of Senator Lodge's speech must make it appear that the speaker left little for the opponents of the treaty to offer against its ratification, and yet there are those who are seeking strenuously to defeat the program which has been outlined. This opposition, sponsored by senators as determined in their stand as those who represent the same policy today, has long been successful in postponing or defeating the action necessary to make the compact binding. But Senator Lodge made it quite clear, in his argument in behalf of ratification, that many of the conditions and circumstances which heretofore have strengthened the case of the opposition have been eliminated, either by the lapse of time or by alterations and amendments of the document itself.

Arguing as a proponent of the treaty, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee bases his plea, first, on common justice. He makes it quite clear, as no one has ever successfully denied, that compensation is due Colombia for property the title to which was virtually compelled to part with. Perhaps he might safely have rested his case there. Even admitting, as he does, that the amount which it is proposed to pay is too large, the fact should not be ignored that it is now too late for the United States to quibble about the price. The canal route was finally selected in the year 1903, and the land through which the canal was cut was seized under a process practically extra-judicial, not even conforming to the somewhat harsh methods under which the right of eminent domain is exercised. The theory of such proceedings is, of course, that that which makes for the greatest good to the greatest number should prevail. But there is no known law under which those who forcibly take possession of the property of another may claim continued exemption from the moral and legal duty to make restitution. The recognition of this obligation may be postponed by subterfuge or by unavoidable circumstances, but the theory of the law is that he who sleeps upon his rights loses them. It is in recognition of this reasonable theory that it can be claimed that it is with poor taste that the United States, or anyone claiming to speak in behalf of the United States Government, should come into the court of public opinion at this time to insist that Colombia, because of her inability to enforce an admitted and acknowledged right, has surrendered it. She, whatever may be said of the United States, has not been guilty of laches.

But Senator Lodge, possibly for reasons which he deemed wise and prudent, saw fit to emphasize other controlling considerations which appear to him to make ratification of the treaty desirable. He believes that it is advisable that friendly relations be restored between the United States and Colombia, and that the independence of the Canal Zone be conceded. He claims to recognize the prime importance of undisputed control and of thorough protection, now and hereafter, of both entrances to the canal. He recognizes, also, the advantages to be gained, by both Colombia and the United States, in a resumption of the most cordial trade and commercial

relations. Now, in the view of the Senator, is the time to forget all past differences, and he makes it quite clear that, despite a previous somewhat contrary view, the United States has by far the least to forget.

Tammany and Its Big Stick

IT HAS often been said of Tammany Hall, the tenacious and aggressive organization of Democratic politicians in New York City, that its one virtue is that it fights in the open. No one who takes the least interest in partisan politics in the State of New York, or in the United States at the time of the national elections, need entertain the smallest doubt as to the attitude of Tammany. Long in advance of the actual opening of a political campaign, Tammany, if it is at all interested in the forthcoming contest, and it may be said that it usually is interested, lays its cards upon the table, face upward. It always goes into a campaign to win or to lose. It asks no favors; it seeks no middle or neutral ground. The result of an election means a clear-cut victory or a temporary decisive defeat for Tammany. It invites no support from those who will not pledge it their undivided allegiance. It seeks no coalition. Defeat, to Tammany, has always seemed preferable to a victory in which it might be compelled to share with others either the glory or the spoils.

The recent declaration of Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the present chief of Tammany Hall, and perhaps as astute and resourceful as any of those who have preceded him in a long line of head men, is but the reassertion and reiteration of the organization's policy. He has let it be definitely known that in the forthcoming city campaign he and his followers, will demand the renomination and reelection of the present Mayor. Mr. Hylan was elected, four years ago, as Tammany's candidate. Whatever may be said of his administration, it may be assumed that he has pleased Tammany, that he has kept his pledge. Mr. Murphy's announcement, coming early, places Tammany on record. It is a service of notice to any ambitious Democrats who might dare to aspire to the mayoralty that the declaration of such an intention would be an open affront to Tammany Hall, with all that such offending implies. It serves also as notice to the Republicans that Tammany, having its own candidate, is in the fight to win, not to punish some offending and thoughtless partisan. It also gives at least constructive notice to those Democrats who, in sympathy with what they claim to be a good-government movement, have hoped to overthrow the present order in New York City's affairs, that as Democrats they can do nothing.

Tammany, however, while always aggressive, has not always been victorious. It has been known, not infrequently, to overshoot the mark. But its temporary defeats have not taught it caution, simply because it did not desire to follow in the ways of the cautious. Victory, as Tammany regards victory, must be won with a big stick, by aggression, otherwise Tammany might not be the acknowledged conqueror. There are some indications that the course now being pursued may be disastrous to Mr. Murphy and his friends. Among many New York City Democrats there seems to be a conviction that Tammany has been precipitate. The offensive, to them, seems offensive in fact. There has been much criticism, by Democrats, of Mr. Hylan's conduct of city affairs. Certainly it cannot be said of the Mayor that he is the choice of a united Democratic Party. This is apparent now, but it will, no doubt, become more clearly apparent before the campaign has progressed far. Already there is much talk of a coalition against Tammany, made up of Republicans and the so-called Good Government Democrats. Such a combination would test Tammany's strength to the uttermost. But Mr. Hylan's defeat would not be regarded by Tammany as more than an incident, another chapter in its long record of battles lost and battles won. Tammany never admits defeat, because it never ceases to fight. Mr. Hylan, in the estimation of Mr. Murphy and his lesser chieftains, is nothing more than a pawn in the great game which they are playing. His defeat at the polls would be preferable, in the estimation of Tammany, to success bought at the cost of a surrender of an iota of prestige.

Reviewing

IN HIS latest book, "The Art of Letters," Mr. Robert Lynd draws a distinction between a criticism and a review. It occurs in an article on "Book Reviewing," wherein, referring to Mr. Secker's "Art and Craft of Letters" series, he puts it like this, "A volume on criticism has been published, it is true, but book-reviewing is something different from criticism." Now here Mr. Lynd is getting on perilously thin ice. His conception of this matter may be as he states it, but this does not constitute a contrary estimate, upon the part of any of his neighbors, a mistaken one. The truth is that a book review is pretty well what the writer likes to make it. And if Mr. Lynd is going to pose as the purist, on this occasion, he is going to find the definition in the Oxford Dictionary blocking his path. For this is one of Dr. Murray's definitions of reviewing, "critique of book," and a critique, he defines, in its appropriate place, as, "Critical essay or notice: art of criticism." Should Mr. Lynd, therefore, be in the mood to insist upon the literalness of his own definition, he will probably find himself faced with a variation of Terence's unfortunately hackneyed saying, to the effect, "As many editors, so many opinions; every one to his own liking." If, on the other hand, he should be content to leave it a question for the wisdom of the individual, he is assured, and for very practical reasons, of a large body of support.

No matter what every so-called reviewer may think about it, criticism is not as easy as cutting bread and butter was to Charlotte. Criticism is, perhaps, the most difficult of all the arts. And that may paradoxically be why the amateur is so ready to try a prentice hand at it, whilst the real critic is as rare as your Coleridge or your Lessing. By reason of this, the average editor is much safer with the book reporter than the critic, for whilst even the minor critic is a sufficiently rara avis, the ordinary contributor to the literary columns is a most unsafe per-

son for the average editor to have about him. When, however, it comes to what Mr. Lynd means by book-reviewing, the matter is different. It does not require either a Coleridge or a Lessing to attain the end aimed at. For a considerable time the high-water mark of its achievement was to be found on the front page of the Sunday Sun, in London, and the artist, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, was certainly neither a Coleridge nor a Lessing. The great object of such a writer is to produce a picture of the book under review, a portrait, as Cromwell would have had it, with all the blemishes left in. And, for such a purpose, too fine a critical sense may be a positive disadvantage.

What is wanted, if this ideal is accepted, is a writer who will go to work to give his readers a portrait of the book before him. It is not his business to influence them, but to leave them to judge for themselves. Criticism is commonly explained today as the interpretation and elucidation by one man of another man's expression for the benefit of other men. Such an office is, of course, outside the business of the book-reviewer, if the book-reviewer is to be confined to merely painting the portraits of the books entrusted to him. But it all becomes a question of definition, and until some public body is authorized to do for the English language what has been done for the French by the Academy, it is difficult to see how arbitrary definitions are to be maintained. The reviewer will pursue his own way undeterred by any authority save that of his editor, and the editor will dictate his course in accordance with his own view of the requirements of his journal. In other words, the question will be governed by opinion.

This does not mean that Mr. Lynd's way may not be the better way. The literary columns of a newspaper should be at least as interesting as its news. But so long as critics who are not critics are allowed to parade in them in the garments of Coleridge and Lessing, this will never be. Mr. T. P. O'Connor numbered his readers by the tens of thousands. "The Athenæum," a journal of real critical ability could not get as many followers as Saul. What chance, then, have the Pyes and Whiteheads of criticism? "The quotational review" must, however, be pursued with the same literary effort as the criticism. The very choice of its quotations is a matter of acute literary penetration. At the same time it is quite impossible to lay down laws. A judicious blend of the two systems would no doubt prove admirable. The critical editor has, however, reached the point when his first demand is, Show me the man!

Editorial Notes

WITH Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador members of the new Central American Union, pledged to declare war on the side of Costa Rica, the other member, against Panama, if Costa Rica deems such a step necessary in connection with the boundary dispute, there appears to be little room for argument, at least by Panama. Moreover, the United States Government insists that Panama shall accept the White award of the Coto district to Costa Rica. Panama can hardly resort to arms without any army, nor will the League of Nations interfere in her case. There appears to be only one course open to the isthmian republic. She must keep her earlier agreement and abide by the arbiter's decision.

ARAB opposition to the Jews founding a national home in Palestine is growing apace. The war more or less spoiled the Arab. Like Blücher at Waterloo, he had some valuable cleaning-up work to do, and thought that victory was entirely due to him. Now self-determination is troubling him. He was in Palestine first, that is before the nation-founding Jew under the Balfour declaration came along, and he claims consideration on "first-come-first-served" lines. So he has been forgoing at conferences, and will accept nothing less than a national this and a national that responsible to a national assembly elected by the Arabic-speaking people. One wonders if somewhere at the back of his head there is not a disturbing vision of another all-pervading Arab Empire that shall flourish everywhere on the soil that his late master, the Turk, turned into a desert! He is doubtless the last to forget that from the Pillars of Hercules to Suez and the Persian Gulf, the Arab forms one unbroken line, a line that turns North again till it includes the immense watersheds of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Is he "seeing things," Granada and the Alhambra, and the Baghdad of Haroun al Raschid once more?

NOW that Mr. Winston Churchill, as British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been on the soil of Africa again, a London newspaper recalls the terms of the reward which the republics offered for his recapture after he had made his notorious escape from his Pretoria prison during the Boer War. Mr. Churchill had negative qualities, according to the Boers. He could not pronounce the letter S, or speak one word of Dutch. But what shall be said of a "race of people who could presume to write down in actual figures his value to the world! And then to put it at the paltry sum of £25! Why, one has only to recall Mr. Punch's cartoons of the First Lord This and the Right Honorable That, according to the government offices he has since held, to see that it was simply giving him away!

VENEZUELA, justly priding itself on being the native country of Simon Bolivar, the great South American liberator, whose memory and whose valiant deeds have been celebrated during the past week, throughout the Western Hemisphere, was given its name, which means Little Venice, by early explorers on the Maracaibo, who were reminded by the pile dwellings of somewhat similar habitations in the Venice of the Lagoons.

THE poem by Monfoon Jung on the famine relief fund is shocking the literati of China, because the topic is not strictly a thousand years old. The reading public of America, on the other hand, cherishes whatever is new in subject or treatment. It is a question which of the two countries sets the more difficult bounds in each line of endeavor.